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10TH ANNIVERSARY OF CSSR INVASION DISCUSSED

Bulgaria's Assistance Noted

AU2320310Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Aug 78 p 7 AU

[Editorial article: "An Impressive Victory of Socialist Internationalism"]

[Text] By developing and strengthening the relations of fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the CSSR working people are confidently building their new life. The decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress are also being successfully implemented. They are the moving force of the high political and work upsurge which characterizes the situation throughout Czechoslovakia today. The Bulgarian people feel joy at the dynamic development of the CSSR along the path of building a developed socialist society. These noteworthy achievements are the result of the creative and selfless labor of the Czechoslovak peoples under the CPCZ and its Central Committee, led by the eminent figures of the international communist and workers movement, Comrade Gustav Husak, as well as of the policy of an even closer and multifaceted interaction with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries in all spheres of life.

The spring of socialism, for which there are no annual seasons, reigns throughout Czechoslovakia today. However, just now, when marching along the Leninist path the CSSR working people mark the most impressive successes in building a socialist society and actually demonstrate the advantages of the socialist system over the capitalist one, a malicious campaign against this fraternal country is again being developed in the West. The reason for this is the 10th anniversary of the international assistance given the CSSR in its struggle against the counterrevolution. The various voices of the sworn enemies of socialism resound in this campaign. The meaning of this deeply hostile propaganda campaign, hostile to the trends toward peace and understanding among peoples, is now, as before, to completely distort and grossly falsify the interpretation of the developments in the CSSR in 1968 and the international assistance given the Czechoslovak people then by the Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR, Bulgaria and Hungary. The bourgeois mass information media have undertaken a broad campaign for "resurrecting" the dark atmosphere of the impertinent attacks and false charges against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries that existed 10 years ago. Also slandered is the international assistance given by the fraternal countries as well as the later consolidation of the CPCZ, the Czechoslovak state and society, built on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, as well as the progressive, comprehensive development of the CSSR.

Obviously the enemies of socialism, namely world reaction, still cannot reconcile themselves with the victory of the sound Marxist-Leninist forces in Czechoslovakia and with the blow inflicted to their own sinister plans that aimed at separating this fraternal country from the family of socialist countries through a "creeping" counterrevolutionary coup and at dangerously undermining the position of real socialism in Europe.

They again cried ridiculous hypocritical tears.

Who actually are those that are now organizing noisy demagogical and propagandistic memorial services in connection with the developments in Czechoslovakia in 1968? They are the representatives of the aggressive military-industrial complex, whose political proxies, Zbigniew Brzezinski for example, openly incited the counterrevolution in Prague in 1968. The false lamentations of the fiercest reactionaries--the pronounced enemies of progress, democracy and peace--resound in the hypocrisy of Western propaganda. [paragraph continues]

Mao's heirs and the rightist revisionists are also joining in a pathetic unification. The "jubilee" of the disastrous failure of all these forces in 1968 serves as a unifying link for them and makes them closely coordinate their essential and common propaganda campaign. However, guided and rallied by a wrathful anti-Sovietism and a hatred of the world of real socialism, they are actually unmasking themselves. In the dirty attempts to slander and discredit the international assistance rendered to fraternal Czechoslovakia to save socialism, a "search" for documents supporting the anti-Soviet and antisocial campaign an alleged violation of human rights and privileges is now emerging. Thus they are trying to "freshen up" this demagogic campaign and give it a certain impetus, even though it has started to turn itself more and more into a boomerang to its authors and initiators.

It is worthwhile to note that while the insolent diversion and propaganda operations of the imperialist agencies including those on CSSR territory, spearheaded [the 1968 attack] against the socialist way of development for the Czechoslovak people and the mass attempts to undermine the existing social system in Czechoslovakia at that time were being presented as something "quite legal", the malicious slander campaign in connection with the 10th anniversary of the developments in Czechoslovakia is completely subjugated and called upon to serve the aims of the contemporary imperialist ideological strategy, to inflict a blow to the world of real socialism and primarily to the Soviet Union and the world revolutionary process. Behind this provocative campaign, the most hostile enemies of the historic process of detente in the relations among countries of different social systems are to be found.

For the enemies of socialism, however, it becomes more and more difficult to falsify the meaning of the developments in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and "reconcoct" the truth about them. The imperialist conspiracy against Czechoslovakia in 1968 was the most recent link in the chain of their attempts to liquidate real socialism, which dates back to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. That conspiracy is also a continuation of the imperialist intervention--with other means but with the same permanent goal--against the young Soviet state, of the Hitlerite-fascist aggression against the USSR and of the counterrevolution in Hungary in 1956. There was an acute class confrontation in the CSSR during 1968. On the one side of the barricades was real socialism while on the other side were the united forces of the international and domestic reaction, who had undertaken an attempt to make a counterrevolutionary breakthrough in the monolithic unity of the socialist countries and to change the balance of forces in Europe and thus in the whole world in favor of capitalism. The rightist and counterrevolutionary forces in Czechoslovakia acted under the mask of fighters for "better socialism." It was international reaction that actually conducted and financed the counterrevolutionary and rightist groups. It instructed them on the basic aspects involving actions: To formally and essentially liquidate the CPCZ and transform the Czechoslovak society in conformity with Western standards and into a "pluralistic" one; to replace the socialist economy with the so-called "market economy", again in compliance with Western standards; and to separate Czechoslovakia from the socialist community and include it in the capitalist camp. Thus, it is not accidental at all that there was complete harmony between the activity of the domestic reaction and the aspects of the capitalist countries' intervention, particularly regarding the radio propaganda and the subversive actions of the thousands of "tourists" who flooded the CSSR at that time, who according to the U.S. press itself, were CIA agents... A mass persecution of honest citizens and communists was also underway and the establishment of concentration camps for them was expected at that time.

Regarding the tragic developments of 1968 from a purely Czechoslovak standpoint, there was an attempt of the domestic reaction, in close collaboration with international reaction, to take revenge for their disastrous defeat in 1948.

At the same time, Czechoslovakia was a "decisive experiment" in the imperialistic plans and attempts to "push away" real socialism from Europe, even by using armed force. A number of compromising documents in this respect became known during the developments in Czechoslovakia. They are not disputed by bourgeois political figures. We will just mention the counterrevolutionary "version" worked out by the Western spy A. Razumovskiy, which was a direct echo of Zbigniew Brzezinski's ideas. In Razumovskiy's instructions connected with his "version," the following was said: "Conditions must be created that will contribute to the liquidation of communism by ideological means and that will achieve a deep ideological demoralization so that the CPCZ can be liquidated and weakened and thus be forced to reconcile with pluralism, cut its ties with the USSR and restore capitalism." In an open statement and not in a secret instruction, U.S. Senator Thurmond cynically told the U.S. Congress on 2 August 1968: "The majority of the official circles in Washington prefer to hope that in the final analysis we will succeed in cutting off the socialist countries in Eastern Europe from the Soviet Union and in winning them to the side of the United States."

At this time, so particularly anxious for the cause of socialism in the CSSR, the Czechoslovak working people and the strong forces in the CPCZ found ways to more energetically unmask the criminal counterrevolutionary conspiracy of the domestic and international reaction, and called on the loyal friends of Socialist Czechoslovakia for decisive assistance and support. Together with the other socialist countries, the international communist and workers movements and progressive mankind, the Bulgarian working people were also following the 1968 Czechoslovak developments with great concern.

At meetings and conferences, as well as in letters and resolutions, the Bulgarian people expressed their solidarity with the Czechoslovak brothers and insisted upon barring the road of counterrevolution. In this question the issue was not only to eliminate the mortal danger for the socialist development of the CSSR, but along with this to frustrate, even from its very beginning, the aggressive and subversive action of world imperialism against the world of real socialism, which was initiated in such a detailed and far-reaching manner. This is why the decision of the five countries allied to the CSSR to respond to the appeal of the Czechoslovak working people to save their threatened revolutionary achievements was of historic importance.

In his speech at the festive celebration in Prague on 31 May 1978 in honor of the Soviet party-government delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev, Gustav Husak emphasized the following: "We will never forget that the Soviet Union has always been loyally on our side and, when necessary, it has given us selfless assistance without hesitation. It was the same 10 years ago when the destiny of socialism in Czechoslovakia was decided. A few years later we again highly appraise the international assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The historic resolve to respond to the numerous requests of the Czechoslovak communists and non-party men to save the revolutionary achievements of our people was a demonstration of loyalty to socialist internationalism and to the resolution to defend the sacred cause of socialism together. This contributed to saving our country from the counterrevolutionary coup and from the tragic consequences for the life of the working people."

The fraternal countries set their adamant militant solidarity in opposition to the conspiracy of international reaction and the rightist counterrevolutionary elements in the CSSR which aimed at changing the balance of forces in Europe and throughout the world in favor of imperialism. August 1968 was an eloquent example that that loyalty, which has undergone severe tests toward the common cause, is a reliable weapon for defending the achievements of the fraternal countries in building socialism, attained in close interaction with the great Soviet Union--a powerful mainstay of peace and progress throughout the world. It has been confirmed many times and in a most convincing way that the international assistance rendered to Czechoslovakia during the past years not only defended socialism in this country but was also in the interest of strengthening the position of socialism and peace in Europe and throughout the world. [paragraph continues]

Touching on this development, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out in the accountability report to the 10th BCP Congress that: "...The antisocialist and rightist revisionist forces in Czechoslovakia, encouraged and supported by international reaction, made an attempt to break through the world of socialism and make Czechoslovakia break with the world socialist system. As is known, the People's Republic of Bulgaria fulfilled its international duty and its duty as an ally, and together with the other allied socialist countries gave international assistance to the fraternal Czechoslovak people. We are genuinely happy that the Czechoslovak communists overcame the tests, purged their ranks of rightist revisionists and rallied the party under the banner of Marxism-Leninism. The hopes of the enemies of socialism were dashed. Czechoslovakia strongly and steadily is and will be in our fraternal family and will develop itself as a socialist country."

The international assistance created prerequisites for a positive change in the Czechoslovak situation, a change which was accomplished by the sound forces in the CPCZ, under the leadership of Comrade Gustav Husak. The April 1969 plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee marked a decisive new stage in the activities of the party and state. The document entitled: "Lessons From a Critical Development," which was adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee, was of great importance for the successful continuation of socialist construction. The confidence of the working people in the party was restored. The process of integration with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries achieved a new climax. A time of unprecedented, all-round prosperity began for the CSSR.

Quite justifiably, the period which elapsed since the 14th CPCZ Congress is being characterized as the most successful one in the history of socialist construction in Czechoslovakia. From 1969 to the end of 1977 industrial production in the CSSR increased 67 percent and agricultural production increased 21 percent. Not only from the economic point of view but also from the point of view of the development of culture and education, as well as of the living standard, the CSSR is one of the most advanced countries in the world today. The successes of this fraternal country are our own successes; they are the successes of the entire socialist community, they are the successes of the entire worldwide front of progress, peace and socialism.

A solid friendship links the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the CSSR. The two great sons of our two peoples, Georgi Dimitrov and Klement Gottwald, once sealed forever the natural links between communists and proletarians in both countries, between our two parties and peoples in their struggle for freedom and happiness. Along the path of an ever increasing integration, the comprehensive Bulgarian-Czechoslovak cooperation is successfully developing and will also expand in the future.

Friendship and alliance with the CSSR--which is a strong link in the socialist community--are one of our cherished achievements. For the sake of this friendship, for the sake of our common and happy present and future, the Bulgarian people, too, made their contribution to the defense of socialism in the CSSR in 1968.

The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, all Bulgarian working people consider the unrelenting consolidation of the socialist community as their most important, primary duty. This community, as Comrade Leonid Brezhnev pointed out, is a completely new, unprecedented phenomenon; it is not an ordinary alliance among states but a socialist alliance based upon the common ideology and common goals of working people's international solidarity; it is in alliance whose leading force is being represented, for the first time, by the workers class and by its tested vanguard--the communist and workers parties. It is precisely against the unity and cohesion, against progress and against the very existence of the socialist community, as well as against its powerful mainstay--the land of the Soviets--it is precisely against all these things that the new series of ideological attacks of the class enemy are directed, suing the opportunity of the 10th anniversary of fraternal, international assistance given to the Czechoslovak people at their time of crisis.

This 10th anniversary, however, as well as the comprehensive lessons from the events in Czechoslovakia in 1968 irrevocably confirm that the enemies of socialism have no chance whatsoever for success.

Press View CSSR's Development

LD231022Y Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, Aug 23 (BTA)--"With feelings of profound satisfaction and well-deserved pride, these days the people of Czechoslovakia are summing up the achievements their homeland had scored in the past ten years, since the Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR, Bulgaria and Hungary rendered international assistance to the fraternal socialist country to combat the counterrevolution" writes ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in its editorial.

It is further pointed out that the moral and political unity of the Czechoslovak people and the Marxist-Leninist policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia inspire faith and optimism. Further are revealed the enormous achievements of Czechoslovakia and the close links of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

The "St Bartholomew's Eve" that the adversaries of socialism had in store for Czechoslovakia and her people failed to take place", [quotation marks as received] writes ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME. "Leaning on fraternal support, the loyal forces of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the workers, whose voice had been muffled by the counter-revolutionary wave, succeeded in gaining control over the complicated situation and in ensuring their homeland's striding forward on the right, the solely correct, Leninist path.

Commentator Ilya Pironkov had taken up the same subject in TRUD. He regards the ten years that have elapsed since, as having confirmed in a decisive manner that the socialist countries' joint action was a contribution to the socialist development of Czechoslovakia, was a step forward to peace.

"Czechoslovakia pursues a policy of peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems, but she also conducts an unswerving and principled ideological warfare against the advocates of imperialism and reaction", the commentator winds up.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV TOUR BURGAS OKRUG

AU232156Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Aug 78 AU

[Summary] "Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, spent a few days visiting Burgas Okrug."

At the border between Varna and Burgas Okrug Comrades Zhivkov and Todorov were cordially greeted by Nikolay Zhishev, Burgas Okrug Party Committee first secretary, and by other local officials.

At the Slunchev Bryag summer resort the visitors met with Georgi Evtimov, State Committee of Tourism chairman, as well as with leading officials of the summer resort. The two party and state leaders were briefed on the activities of the tourism committee.

"In Burgas Comrades Stanko Todorov and Todor Zhivkov were enthusiastically greeted by the local citizens, after which they met the bureau of the okrug party committee as well as members of the local people's council executive committee."

"In his statement Nikolay Zhishev, okrug party committee first secretary, stressed that every time Comrade Todor Zhivkov visits Burgas Okrug it is an event of particularly great importance which reveals new prospects for the future development of the okrug and is a source of inspiration for new successes."

Nikolay Zhishev further briefed the two leaders on the work of the okrug in connection with fulfilling the party and economic tasks.

"In his statement Comrade Todor Zhivkov dealt with the crucial problems of our country since the national party conference. In noting the successes in reorganizing the entire economic sector, Comrade Zhivkov stressed that the present task is assigned by the need for an accelerated development of those aspects of scientific-technical progress which are of decisive importance for the greatest successes in the revolution of science and technology. In addition to describing working successes, Comrade Todor Zhivkov also dwelt on difficulties along the path of our development. In dealing with the decisions of the national party conference he drew particular attention to the perfection or organization and planning, the importance of economic (?self-sufficiency) of enterprises and the great importance of highly increasing the quality and efficiency of their work. Comrade Todor Zhivkov further dealt with certain agricultural problems. In closing, the first party and state leader dwelt on certain problems of the international situation by stressing that the foreign policy of Bulgaria is directed at consolidating peace, understanding, and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world."

An enthusiastic rally took place in Sozopol in front of the new Otets Paysiy reading room building. "Comrade Todor Zhivkov was greeted with extreme cordiality and loud applause. He expressed his gratitude for the invitation to visit Sozopol and for the cordial welcome, and wished the citizens of Sozopol even greater successes in their work for the further development of their town and in building socialism. After this, Comrade Zhivkov inaugurated the new building of the Otets Paysiy reading room."

This year, too, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov ended their traditional tour of Burgas Okrug by visiting the Georgi Dimitrov international youth center.

"Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, briefed Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov on the work of the Orbita youth tourist office. At the political club of the youth camp a meeting of students and youths was held. The guests visited exhibitions devoted to the revolutionary past, the struggles of the party and youth, as well as on socialist construction in our country."

STANISHEV RECEIVES GDR'S AXEN 23 AUG

AU2321502Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 23 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, today received Hermann Axen, SED Central Committee Politburo member, who is vacationing in our country.

During their talk the two party functionaries briefed each other on the tasks which the two fraternal parties are presently accomplishing, in fulfilling the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the 9th SED Congress, in the further construction of a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the GDR, as well as on certain topical questions of the international situation. The talk was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

PARTY DAILY SCORES SHORTCOMINGS IN TOBACCO GROWING

AU2214Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Aug 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Article by Nikola Kidhikov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent, from Kurdzhali Okrug: "Effective Measures Are Necessary"]

[Excerpts] In 1976 tobacco growers in Kurdzhali Okrug reached their record production figures--they obtained a total of 26,639 tons of high quality oriental tobacco. In 1977, however, the production figures dropped to 14,199 tons. The present situation is even more alarming. By 10 August 1978 the string tobacco picked was 6,182,000 [unit not specified] less than the string tobacco picked during the first year of the 5-year plan period. It was nearly 1 million [unit not specified] below the 1977 level. Instead of fully mobilizing all efforts to fulfill their annual plans, many leading economic and party bodies of the agro-industrial complexes were so stunned by the temporary difficulties that they took the idea of not being able to fulfill their annual tasks for granted. Within the last 7 months only 14 percent of the total agricultural production envisaged for 1978 was obtained and only 2.2 percent of the net production envisaged for this year was obtained. At the same time, however, 66 percent of the means for material expenditures and 30 percent of the financial means from the "workers wages fund" have been spent.

We regret to say that the okrug leading bodies and officials concerned have failed to resolutely oppose this demobilizing trend. In most cases their justified alarm was accompanied by palliative measures instead of strictly organized actions and instead of severe strictness displayed against those responsible for the failures.

For more than 2 months the okrug had been affected by drought. This created additional difficulties. The normal development of agricultural crops, and of oriental tobacco in particular, was hampered. In addition to the existing, objective difficulties, however, work in many agro-industrial complexes this year was accompanied by the harmful effect of the subjective factor, expressed through passive attitudes and the adherence to outdated traditions. Serious shortcomings have been allowed to occur in the preparation of plots. On many farms the tobacco crops were sown on insufficiently prepared soil.

The difficult climatic circumstances demanded a strict organization of work along with efficient utilization of the soil by obtaining two or even three harvests. Nevertheless, instead of promptly reacting to the party instructions, the agro-industrial complexes were incapable of sowing the envisaged number of tobacco plots.

A total of 15,000 decares of first crop silage corn sowings were almost entirely lost, mainly due to organizational shortcomings. Not even 30 percent of the expected yields could be obtained from these plots. The leading local economic and party bodies finally became aware of the shortcomings they had allowed to occur and of the opportunities missed, although only after a long delay. As a result of this, a program was set up to offset the losses suffered. This program was adopted at a plenum of the okrug party committee. The program specified the urgent tasks, the strict implementation of which actually creates realistic prerequisites for at least partly offsetting the lost opportunities. At present the okrug has received the benefit of beneficial rainfalls--20-40 liters of rain per square meter--which has created favorable opportunities for obtaining agricultural production, as well as for implementing the plan and the offsetting program. In order to achieve this goal, however, it is necessary to insure the full mobilization of people's efforts and the technical equipment. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to organize a prompt and highly efficient implementation of the urgent tasks. No time should be wasted. Instead of useless meetings, conferences and lectures, there should be efficient operational measures and concrete actions. The fulfillment of the plan and the implementation of the offsetting program now depend upon subjective factors, upon the standards of political and organizational work on the part of the party and economic organizations, upon these organizations' skill in learning from their own mistakes and in successfully overcoming difficulties.

COMMUNIQUE ON FINNISH CP VISIT PUBLISHED

[redacted]Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Aug 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Apparent text of communique on the visit of a Finnish Communist Party Central Committee delegation to Bulgaria 13-19 August]

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Central Committee composed of Taisto Sinisalo, deputy chairman of the party; Olavi Poikolainen, SKP Central Committee Politburo member; and Tauno Yusila, secretary of the SKP okrug committee in the town of Pori, paid a visit to Bulgaria from 13-19 August 1978.

The SKP Central Committee delegation was received by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary. Information was exchanged on the tasks facing the two parties at the present stage of development, the socioeconomic situation in the two countries and on topical issues of the international situation and the international communist and workers movement.

The SKP Central Committee delegation had talks with a BCP Central Committee delegation composed of Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Milan Milanov, deputy chief of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department of the BCP Central Committee; and Strakhil Chervenkov, associate at the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department of the BCP Central Committee.

The envoys of the Finnish Communist Party also had talks at the Fatherland Front National Council and at the Varna and Tolbukhin BCP Okrug Committees. They also visited the industrial complex in the town of Devnya, the Primorski Partizani agroindustrial complex in the town of Georgi Traykov and some of the noteworthy sites along the Bulgarian Black Sea coast.

They laid a wreath and paid honors at the sarcophagus in the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum.

The SKP delegation discussed the 18th SKP Congress decisions on the basic aspects of the struggles of the Finnish communists against big capital, as well as in defending the vital interests of the working people and establishing a strong antimonopoly front of all democratic forces in Finland with the purpose of developing the country along the path toward peace, democracy and social progress.

The BCP representatives highly assessed the work of the SKP and expressed fraternal solidarity with its struggle for defending the interests of the Finnish workers class, as well as with its contribution to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The BCP congratulated the Finnish communists on their glorious jubilee--the 60th anniversary of the SKP's founding.

The BCP briefed [the SKP delegation] on the party's work for fulfilling the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the party national conference on building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria, and also discussed the consistent and peaceful policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The SKP delegation highly assessed the BCP's Marxist-Leninist policy of building mature socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, of deepening the all-round relations with the fraternal countries of the socialist community based on the principled and consistent international activity of the BCP, of strengthening peace, stability and cooperation among the Balkan countries, and of consolidating peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The identical BCP and SKP stands were reaffirmed on the state of the contemporary political situation and on the development of international relations as well as on the problems of the international communist and workers movement. After noting the positive transition period from cold war to a relaxation of tension, grave concern was expressed over the actions of the reactionary forces and primarily of NATO that are spearheaded against the process of detente. In this connection the two parties voiced themselves against the NATO Council's decisions that aimed at continuing the arms race and at creating new difficulties in the further relaxation of the international situation. They expressed full support for the consistent and principled CPSU and USSR policy and highly assessed their contribution to international detente and to the consolidation of peace and security of the peoples.

The two parties consider that the most urgent pending problems are halting the arms race and the proliferation of new weapons for mass annihilation, such as the neutron bomb and cruise missiles, the liquidation of hotbeds of military danger and undertaking other measures that must include all countries and continents so as to bring about detente and turn it into an irreversible process, as well as to further develop it on the basis of equitable, peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation.

The two parties emphasized the necessity of peacefully settling the Middle East problem on the basis of the UN resolution on Israeli troops withdrawing from the occupied territories and of guaranteeing the right of the Palestinian people to create a state of their own.

The two parties expressed their grave concern over the fact that the Chinese leadership is becoming closer to the imperialist forces, and that it makes anti-Sovietism its state policy and creates more and more difficulties for strengthening peace, detente and social progress.

The two parties are of the opinion that the energetic activities of the communist and other progressive and democratic forces must play an important role in safeguarding the successes achieved in recent years in the struggle for peace and international security. Emphasizing the importance of the ideas and conclusions of the 1976 Berlin conference, the two parties are deeply confident that loyalty to the great teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism are necessary for solving the tasks that the communists are now facing and for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement. The two parties emphasized their resolve to contribute to the further development of Bulgarian-Finnish relations in the political, economic and cultural sphere, which will be in keeping with the interests of the Bulgarian and Finnish peoples.

The two delegations expressed satisfaction with the existing fraternal relations between the BCP and the SKP. They reaffirmed the two parties' readiness to further expand and deepen the cooperation between them and contribute to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The SKP Central Committee delegation invited a BCP Central Committee delegation to visit Finland. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES SRV PRESIDENT ON 90TH BIRTHDAY

AU230912Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU

[Apparent text of greeting telegram from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary and Bulgarian State Council Chairman, to Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on his 90th Birthday]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam:

Dear Comrade Ton Duc Thang, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian People's Republic State Council, and on my own behalf I congratulate you most sincerely on the occasion of your 90th birthday.

The Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian communists know you very well as one of the founders of the Vietnamese Communist Party and as a loyal fellow worker of the unforgettable Ho Chi Minh, as a fighter for the international fraternity and unity of socialist countries and of the international communist and workers movement, as an unshakable fighter for the cause of the Vietnamese revolution, of the glorious communist ideals.

We highly appreciate your personal contribution, as well, to the consolidation and development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two fraternal peoples. I wish you, dear Comrade Ton Duc Thang, good health, personal happiness and new successes in your responsible function in the struggle for building a peaceful, independent, united and socialist Vietnam, in the struggle for consolidating the positions of peace and socialism throughout the world.

TSOLOV RECEIVES SOVIET ECONOMIC COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

AU222121Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 22 (BTA)--The first deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Tano Tsolov, today received the chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries of the USSR, Mr Semen Skachkov.

A number of questions concerning the expansion of cooperation in the construction of complex projects in Bulgaria this year, as well as the prospects of this cooperation up to the year 1980 were discussed.

Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, took part in the meeting which passed off in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS USSR

AU211647Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 24 Aug 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR People's Control Committee a delegation of the Bulgarian State and People's Control Committee left for the Soviet Union today.

The delegation is headed by Krustyu Trichkov, chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The delegation will exchange experience and will be acquainted with innovations in control work.

ZHIVKOV MEETS FRENCH PUBLISHER 23 AUG

AU2321537 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 23 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Varna, August 23 (BTA)--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received Mr Jacques Marchandise, president and director general of the French Hachette publishing house, at the Evksinograd residence today. Mr Zhivkov expressed his gratitude to the publishing house which had brought out his book "Peace and Progress, Bulgaria and the Contemporary World" in the French language.

The ensuing conversation touched on the further expansion of Bulgaro-French cooperation in the field of publishing and culture.

AGENDA FOR 1-5 SEP PUGWASH CONFERENCE DISCUSSED

AU2209257 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 22 (BTA)--In the light of the special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly the 28th Pugwash conference acquires particular topicality. The general theme of the forthcoming conference, due on September 1-5 in Varna, is "All-Round Aspects of Disarmament and Security."

The specific problems of this comprehensive theme are entered in the conference's agenda. The Pugwash 28th statements and documents will be forwarded to the United Nations as a scientific basis for attending to many problems of global importance. Many of these problems will be thoroughly discussed for the first time at the forthcoming Pugwash conference.

As it was already announced, more than 120 scientists from 40 countries will discuss in five working groups the most topical problems of the world peace, disarmament and security.

The first working group will attend in detail to the state of the negotiations on nuclear disarmament, the problems of horizontal and vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons, the initiatives for arms control and disarmament. Some of these initiatives concern the refusal to possess nuclear arms and to use them first, the limitation of military budgets and the prohibition of some chemical weapons and the development of new conventional weapons.

The second group will review the former initiatives for general and full disarmament in the light of the events of the sixties and the seventies. It will deal with the various aspects and interaction of disarmament will be viewed in the light of the work of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and the new moves in this sphere.

Security and cooperation in Europe after the Belgrade meeting and security problems in the Middle East, Africa, the Indian Ocean, North-East Asia, etc. will be in the focus of attention of the third working group.

The fourth group will deal with the widening gap between the highly developed industrial states and the developing countries, the interference and trampling upon the independence of the developing countries, the arms deliveries to these states and the growth of their military expenditures, as well as with non-military threats to their security.

The last but not the least will be the theme of the responsibility of scientists for the research work and development in the military sphere and their role in the international cooperation for progress. The scientists working in the fifth group will exchange views to this end on the possibilities for curbing the potentially dangerous researches. They will dwell on the state of women and their role in disarmament and progress.

Before the opening of the conference a session of the Executive Committee of the International Council of the Pugwash Movement will be held in Varna on August 30 and 31. On August 29th in the morning a news conference will be held in Sofia where leading representatives of the movement will make the newsman familiar both with the concrete tasks of the forthcoming 28th conference and with the principles and targets of the Pugwash movement under the present historical conditions.

DEFENSE MINISTER DZHUROV PARTICIPATES IN PROCESSION

AU241008Y Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 22 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Summary] The processional march of the graduates of the G.S. Rakovski Military Academy and the Soviet military academies and schools which is devoted to the anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation from fascism started at the town of Srednogortsi on 21 August. At a brief commemorative ceremony in the village of Yordankino, Maj Gen Pchelinski spoke about the creation of the Chavdar partisan detachment. Following this, the march continued on its way, with Lt Gen Aleksandur Mitev, chief of the G.S. Rakovski Military Academy, Maj Gen Neshev, deputy chief of the academy, and other generals and officers in its ranks.

"Col Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, also took part in the afternoon stage of the march."

COAL PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO DOUBLE BY 1990

AU241154Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 24 Aug 78 AU

[Text] In the program for a future-oriented development of the national energy complex during the Eighth 5-year plan up to 1990, substantial attention is attached to the tasks aimed at increasing coal production. Thus coal production is expected to double in 1990 as compared to 1975 and reach 56.5 million tons of coal.

Prospects for the development of the coal industry are elaborated on the basis of the program-goal-oriented approach for fulfilling the main task facing the national energy complex--to fully, qualitatively and constantly meet the needs of the people and of the national economy for fuel and energy.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN HOLIDAY CELEBRATION--A solemn meeting to mark Romania's national day was held in the town of Botevgrad today. Mr Vasil Yoshev, chairman of the town committee of the Fatherland Front, made a speech. The Romanian ambassador in Sofia, Mr Stefan Boboz, replied to the greetings address. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU]

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW CSSR ENVOY TO ETHIOPIA 23 AUG

LD240828Y Prague CTK in English 1522 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 23, CETEKA--Gustav Husak, communist party general secretary and president of Czechoslovakia, received here today new Czechoslovak Ambassador to Ethiopia Artur Bernasek.

JAKES, OTHERS ATTEND AFGHAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

LD231012Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Babrak Karmal, Afghanistan's ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a reception in Prague yesterday to mark the national day of the Afghanistan Democratic Republic. It was attended by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, and other representatives from political, public and cultural life.

HAVLIN RECEIVES SED DEPARTMENT HEAD RAGWITZ

LD231548Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Today in Prague, Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Ursula Ragwitz, chief of the SED Central Committee Department of Culture. In the course of their talk they assessed topical questions concerning development of cultural cooperation between the two countries.

HOFFMANN HOLDS TALKS WITH TRADE UNION REPRESENTATIVES

Soviet Representatives

LD232217Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, met representatives of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions led by the council's secretary, Andrey Ushakov, today. In a comradely talk, they examined the possibilities of developing further cooperation between Czechoslovak and Soviet trade unions and other topical problems of the international trade union movement.

GDR Representative

AU231300Y Prague PRACE in Czech 22 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Unattributed report: "Reception by Chairman of the Central Trade Union Council"]

[Text] Prague--K. Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, yesterday received Harald Buehl, secretary of the Free German Trade Unions (FDGB), in the presence of B. Kacirek, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council. [paragraph continues]

During their friendly talk, the level of fraternal contacts was appraised and further forms of cooperation between the GDR and CSSR trade unions, as well as certain questions of the international trade union movement were assessed.

JAKES LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO NORTH BOHEMIA

LD231104Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived in the North Bohemian region today at the head of a party and government delegation. Jaroslav Hajn, chief secretary of the party's regional committee, briefed the guests about the present situation in agricultural production and in forestry in northern Bohemia. Comrade Jakes and his party later inspected devastated areas in the Erzgibirge Mountains, and asked questions about ways and means of repairing the damage caused there by pollution.

LENART, HRUSKOVIC VISIT TRENCIN EXHIBITION

LD232225Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, visited the exhibition "Trencin--The Town of Fashion" today. They showed special interest in innovations in production programs by the exhibiting enterprises and in the raising of the technical level and functional and esthetic properties of the products.

DISSIDENTS DISCUSS CHARTER 77, EVENTS OF 1968

Interview With Sabata

LD221513Y Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Extracts from recent interview with Charter 77 spokesman Jaroslav Sabata reprinted from Austrian journal EXTRABLATT: "Millions of People Know of Our Activities but Many Think They Serve No Use"]

[Text] [Question] The charter has been in existence now for over 18 months. What evaluation can you make of its activities?

[Answer] The very fact that the charter is still in existence and still alive is its greatest success.... I am convinced that it will continue to live, although it will of course evolve.

[Question] How will it evolve?

[Answer] On the one hand, we want to win over broader and broader circles. On the other hand, our activities must be more permanent in nature. In the future, the charter's documents must no longer be drawn up by a particular group. They must be extensively discussed, even by people who have a critical opinion but are not necessarily active oppositionists. This contribution of new ideas should eanble us to examine more deeply the long term prospects of our policy.

[Question] How are such activities possible illegally?

[Answer] We do indeed work underground. But we are not an organization. We interpret our campaign as that of men united by ties of solidarity and who are keen to remain within the framework of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia's laws. Such a concept is not acceptable to the other side. But in a way, the charter is nevertheless respected." We are not described solely as "enemies of socialism," but sometimes also as "opportunists," "revisionists" or "deviationists." They are therefore trying to establish differences among us. This is not good, as we well know, because it is a way of driving a wedge through the opposition. But on the other hand, it shows that the government is obliged to maneuver. It does not want to appear to be repressing struggles for human rights. It tries to prove that we are breaking the law. But it does not have much success in this respect. Neo-Stalinism must be more cautious than old style Stalinism.

[Question] Is not the present repression and slandering of the opposition strongly reminiscent of what happened in the fifties?

[Answer] There is no doubt that there are some convinced Stalinists within the apparatus. The commander who interogated me during Brezhnev's recent visit to Prague (I was in preventive custody) did not conceal that he still thinks as highly as ever of Stalin's "good policy." Our conversation did not lack piquancy: He asked if I was prepared to renounce my position as charter spokesman. I would be rewarded, he said. My son would be allowed to pursue his studies. I burst out laughing and so did he, and he said: "Would you believe, just like Stalin." He was referring to Stalin's lack of reaction when he was informed that his son was a German prisoner. He went on: "Stalin was a good communist and you too are a communist." Thus it was that I obtained a good communist's certificate. This man in a way understands someone who acts as I do. But he is convinced that repression is a good thing, and he believes that it should be further intensified. And he is not the only one of this ilk. He expresses very aggressive tendencies, which are apparent within the state apparatus. They are reactions of discontent by certain sections of the bureaucracy, and not just state security officials.

[Question] Is the charter widely known among the population?

[Answer] Yes. There are not hundreds of thousands but millions of people in Czechoslovakia who know that the charter exists and that it does this or that. The people are sympathetic toward it but they are skeptical about the effect of our actions. Many think that they serve no purpose. The feeling of helplessness is very strong in this country. But it is certain that the charter has helped an increasing number of people to be less afraid than before.

"Toward a Constructive Dialog"

[Question] You mention fear. Are the men at "the top" afraid too?

[Answer] Yes, of course. There are two types of fear. I think we should try to insure that both types of fear are reduced. We do not want society to be divided. Bureaucracy is not the only aspect of the communist party. In certain circles people are still party members for ideological reasons and not just for base personal motives. Many certainly join the party for entirely pragmatic considerations. But even pragmatism can be liberalized. We can and must count on reforming tendencies within the communist party.

[Question] Does that mean you believe in the possibility of evolution and reform within the party?

[Answer] We often discuss that question. Frankly speaking, I am not a reforming communist. I do not want to cherish illusions on the party's ability to reform from within. [paragraph continues]

I do not think that is possible at all. But when we say we want constructive dialog, we really mean it. It is not simply a tactical statement.

[Question] What do the "chartists" stand for politically?

[Answer] The "chartists" reflect the political structure of the population, which is, of course, very diverse. But pressure from above has produced a fairly firm unity, despite all the differences. We all share a desire for democracy and that is a very strong feeling.

[Question] And what differences exist?

[Answer] First, there is the group of reforming communists. They keep themselves apart from what they readily denounce as radicalism. They are former university lecturers and ex-party officials. There is a paradox here: These people form a moderate wing, whereas the more proletarian "working classes" are more radical. For example, the representatives of the cultural underground are mostly workers. Many of them have no communist background. Roughly speaking, a distinction can be drawn between the "moderates" and the "radical antibureaucrats." However, you must be very careful, since the situation is much more complicated than that. Communication with the people is hampered. The charter's process of political maturity is still not finished.

[Question] Where do you stand?

[Answer] I do not regard myself as a reforming communist. I think we must form a new independent political group. This movement should represent a democratic left and offer a clear socialist "alternative." This concern was voiced in the manifesto "100 Years of Democratic Socialism." This document was signed not only by socialists but by former communists such as Frantisek Kriegel, the opponent with most authority today. Christian socialists and people acting on an individual basis, such as Vaclav Havel, also support this initiative. Therefore, the initiative covers a broad front. We are also united on the question of what the socialist alternative should offer in relation to "real socialism." We are united on the principle of democratic self-management. This idea has a long tradition in our country.

[Question] Surely these grand objectives are rather out of keeping with the weakness of the opposition and the charter?

[Answer] If you argue in terms of power, we are weak. We have to face a gigantic system of repression. But although we are weak in that sense, we are morally very strong. A Marxist cannot be content to pit physical strength against physical strength.

Interview With Mlynar

ID2307O1Y Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 20 Aug 78 p 7 LD

[Pietro Sormani interview in Vienna with Zdenek Mlynar, exiled former secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party (CPCZ) Central Committee: "Brezhnev Told Us: Tito and the PCI Will Protest But Nothing Will Happen"--date not specified]

[Text] [Question] Looking back now over the events of 1968, one gets an impression of inevitability, as if the invasion was the inevitable conclusion to a process which began in January with Dubcek's election as party secretary. [paragraph continues]

And yet at the time, nobody realized it and the news came as a complete surprise--both in Czechoslovakia and abroad. How do you explain this?

[Answer] It is not true that nobody was thinking about an invasion, but the threat which had been looming over our heads since mid-July seemed to have disappeared after the Cerna and Bratislava meetings. The climate was more relaxed and we convinced ourselves that the Soviet Union would seek a political and nonmilitary solution. We hoped that Moscow might accept the Czechoslovak experiment without going to extremes. I now understand that we were naive and that the USSR's power politics are unlimited, but at that time things were not so clear. In any case, I am sure that the Soviet leaders themselves only decided on a military intervention in the last few days. Even Tito, who came to Prague in early August, told us that he had discussed it shortly before with Brezhnev and that he had the same impression.

[Question] Dubcek was more surprised than anyone: When he was told the news he swore that he had not had the slightest inkling of what was going to happen. But in the days immediately preceding the invasion, he did receive a letter from Brezhnev and he did meet with Kadar. Furthermore, he had received worrying indications from the Czechoslovak Embassies in Budapest and Berlin. How is it possible that he did not even suspect an armed intervention?

[Answer] Dubcek was thoroughly convinced that the reform movement could develop within the context of friendship with the Soviet Union. Naturally, he knew that there were forces in the Kremlin which were pressing for a solution by force, but until 20 August he was convinced that the leaders opposed to an invasion would prevail--and he included Brezhnev among them. It may seem paradoxical now, but Dubcek trusted Brezhnev. It is difficult to say why he thought that way: It was a result of his character, his long membership in the communist party, since the thirties in the Soviet Union. As for the warnings and news of military movements, there had been so many since June that nobody heeded them any more: They were interpreted as the aftermath of a situation which was becoming settled. Dubcek's reaction to the news of the invasion was typical of the man: "They have done this to me, after I have devoted my whole life to friendship with the Soviet Union." He took the armed intervention as a kind of personal insult.

[Question] The invasion has been described as a military success but a political failure. Do you agree with that verdict?

[Answer] Yes, basically I do agree. But I do not consider it a great military success: It is not difficult to occupy a small country belonging to the Warsaw Pact in a few hours. Our army was accused of not resisting the invasion, but it would have been impossible. It was not an independent army and was infiltrated by Soviet officers and agents. Any decision would have been known in Moscow at once. And then it was stationed along the western borders and not along the borders with the Warsaw Pact countries. Some local resistance could have been organized, but this is precisely what the Soviets wanted as proof of the existence of an armed revolution. This being the case, one cannot speak of success. Indeed, it was proved that despite all the preparations the Soviet troops' capacity for orientation was very limited: When the road signs were removed, they did not know where to go. They sent a train from Russia loaded with electronic equipment to identify clandestine radio stations, but it did not manage to reach Prague because the railroad staff sent it along the wrong line. The Russian soldiers did not even know what country they were in: Many of them believed they were in West Germany or even Israel. When, on 25 August, I met at the Kremlin with Marshal Grechko, who was minister of defense, I told him that the invasion of Czechoslovakia had destroyed the morale of the Soviet Army. "We can change it 10 times," Grechko replied.

[Question] The invasion of Czechoslovakia was the first time that the doctrine of "limited sovereignty" had been implemented, following its proclamation by Brezhnev in Warsaw. The doctrine has never been repudiated and had indeed frequently been confirmed by the Soviets under the name of "proletarian internationalism" and even included, in different terms, in the new USSR Constitution. Do you believe there is a danger of other invasions in East European countries?

[Answer] It is not true that the doctrine of limited sovereignty was implemented for the first time in Czechoslovakia: You only have to recall the repression of the Hungarian revolt in 1956. We must say, rather, that in 1968 the doctrine was formulated for the first time. I am convinced that the Soviet Union will resort to military intervention within the Eastern bloc whenever it considers its interests to be threatened. In June 1976, when Poland erupted in a workers revolt, there were Soviet units in Czechoslovakia ready to intervene.

[Question] Certain communist parties, including the PCI, have condemned the invasion, supporting the legitimacy of the leadership group which identified with Dubcek, but they do not go as far as to consider the fundamental reasons which led the Soviet leaders to carry out the military intervention--that is, the imperialist and totalitarian nature of their regime. What is your opinion of this attitude?

[Answer] I believe that the Italian communists are victims of our same illusion--that it is possible to introduce reforms into the communist movement without leaving it. The PCI is well aware of what lies behind the invasion but does not want to discuss it for political reasons: It does not want to incur excommunication from Moscow. This caution also emerged from the recent seminar of the 1968 events organized by the Gramsci Institute, to which none of the representatives of the "Prague Spring" was invited. Now, I do understand the Italian communists not wanting to aggravate the disagreement with the Soviet leaders, but on the other hand, one cannot be on the same side with both the aggressors and the victims of the aggression.

[Question] Historically, the invasion of Czechoslovakia represents a defeat for "socialism with a human face." Must we deduce from this that despite the Eurocommunists' intentions, the only possible kind of socialism is the "real" kind, which exists in the Soviet Union and the other East European countries--a bureaucratic and repressive form of socialism, which even certain communists, such as the Spaniard Carrillo, refuse to describe as socialist?

[Answer] A distinction must be made between the countries where the communist party is in power and those of Western Europe. I believe that within the Soviet bloc things cannot be changed solely by the strength of a single country: Development in a democratic direction is possible only if all the countries want it. But that depends upon their level of independence from the Soviet Union. Maybe in future this will increase, but the opposite hypothesis is also valid. In any case, there are many domestic and international factors which might influence the situation. Outside the Soviet bloc, socialism could develop independent of the USSR, and the PCI and PCE can contribute to this development. Real socialism is isolated. The USSR is behaving less and less like a socialist country and more and more like a major power. But let us beware: Isolation might lead to repression of a military nature.

[Question] After the invasion, the new leaders pursued a policy of repression, transforming Czechoslovakia into what Aragon has described as "a spiritual Biafra." In 10 years, the political situation has not improved and is indeed worse than before 1968. So was the "Prague Spring" harmful? What has remained of that experiment? Does the "Charter 77" movement represent a hope for the future?

[Answer] Of course it can be said that conditions in Czechoslovakia are worse now than in 1967, from the viewpoint of freedom and human rights. But not everything has been lost. We have given the people something very important, whose positive effects are still being felt: The hope of a better future. In Czechoslovakia, there is a group of people who are not satisfied with relative material comfort, who are struggling for the same ideals for which we fought 10 years ago. "Charter 77" is the shared basis for this group, which might reopen the road to reform in 10 years, or who knows when. I am convinced that the ideas of freedom and democracy which we sowed in 1968 will bear fruit sooner or later.

[Question] Let us return to the dramatic hours of that night of 20-21 August, when the news of the invasion was brought to the Central Committee. Can you describe for us what happened and what the party leaders' attitude was?

[Answer] There were about 20 of us, including the Presidium and the Secretariat. We met, as usual on a Tuesday, at 1400, to discuss the issue of the party congress which was to be held in September. The atmosphere was not particularly tense: There was the usual group of "Stalinists"--Indra, Bilak and the rest--who wanted to postpone the congress. Later we realized that they wanted to put Dubcek in a minority, in order then to be able to turn to the Soviets with an appeal for intervention, which would have provided some kind of legal basis for the invasion. The debate dragged on unconstructively until, at 2345, Premier Cernik was called to the telephone: It was General Dzur, minister of defense, who had been arrested by two Soviet generals and he conveyed to Cernik the news of the invasion. It is difficult now to reconstruct our feelings at the time. Apart from the outbursts from Dubcek and Kriegel, there were no violent reactions: Disappointment prevailed over anger. Maybe that was a result of our national character: In Italy, things would have been different. We were depressed because we knew that we could do nothing to resist the force of arms: For us, it meant the collapse of all the beliefs which we had nurtured during those months. We wondered about the reasons for the intervention: Bilak and Indra reminded us that they had always predicted that that was how things would end. The debate began on what reply to give to the invasion. The leadership group split and the pro-Soviets left, seeking refuge in the Soviet Embassy. We continued talking until dawn in small groups. Some of us wanted to hold the congress right away, but Dubcek feared that that would have provided the Soviets with the opportunity to arrest us all. (Then the congress was held clandestinely on 22 August). Eventually we approved a declaration in which, denouncing the invasion, we called on the people not to struggle against the invaders.

At 0400, the paratroopers arrived with machineguns levels, led by two Russian officers, and went to Dubcek's office and arrested him--or, as they put it, took him "under their protection." For a few hours nothing happened. Then more officers and secret police agents arrived and arrested the remaining members of the Presidium, dragging them away. Only later in Moscow did we discover that they were put on an aircraft which took them, together with Dubcek, first to Poland and then to a military airfield in the Carpathians.

[Question] On 23 August, President Svoboda went to Moscow with a party and government delegation which was then joined by Dubcek, Smrkovsky (chairman of the National Assembly) and Cernik. You are the only person in attendance at those talks who is now in the West: Can you tell us what happened behind the walls of the Kremlin? We were in Moscow at the time, but we did not know anything apart from the laconic TASS communiques.

[Answer] What took place was not real negotiations with the two delegations sitting around a table, but a series of talks between two or three people. The Czechoslovaks arrived in small groups--first Svoboda, Husak and the "Stalinist" group, then Dubcek and Cernik, then Smrkovsky and finally the remainder of the leadership, including myself. [paragraph continues]

Dubcek was in poor physical and mental health and seemed to be in a state of nervous shock, and he spent most of the time in bed attended by a doctor. He did not join the talks until the afternoon of 26 August. Somebody in the West put forward the hypothesis that he had been beaten, but it is not true: At that level, certain things are not done. He had a bruise on his face but he did that falling in his bath.

The atmosphere was tense, though formally correct. The Soviets were very strict and bureaucratic: They had engaged us in a war of nerves from which they knew that they would emerge victorious, whatever happened. They refused to discuss the invasion or the situation which promoted it, and would only discuss the document which was to govern our future relations. We had prepared a plan but the Russians refused to consider it, saying that we were not in a position to ask for anyting. In practice, they asked us to sign a previously prepared statement without even hearing what we had to say: They told us that they were in no hurry and that they could even wait a week or two before we signed.

We continued to delude ourselves. We hoped that in the Soviet leadership group, the more open and technocratic forces, represented by Kosygin, might prevail over the dogmatic forces, which might be satisfied with the invasion. But that was not what happened. We were the ones who were split internally. By then the reformers were in a minority and even they realized that they could not challenge the Soviets, lest an armed conflict explode in Czechoslovakia. We were completely isolated from the outside world and the only news from our country came to us from the Russians, who had every reason to dramatize it.

Brezhnev seemed very sure of himself. He told us that we should not hope for any outside help, because even the United States regarded as binding the Yalta agreements, which acknowledged Soviet influence over Eastern Europe. Therefore it would never intervene in Czechoslovakia or Romania--only with regard to Yugoslavia could there be any doubt. As for reactions within the communist world, Brezhnev observed: "Tito and the Romanian and Italian communist parties will protest, but nothing will happen."

Our resistance did not last long. The "Stalinists" would have signed anything. Svoboda was a soldier and, realizing that we had no chance of opposing the Soviets, he wanted to get it over with as soon as possible. Husak was the most ambiguous since even then he was hoping to succeed Dubcek. The reformers were opposed to it but realized that unless they signed they would have been excluded from the party leadership. Dubcek refused to sign for 2 hours and then yielded. Kriegel, chairman of the National Front, was the only one who refused to sign the so-called Moscow "protocol."

[Question] And yet on his return to Prague, Dubcek said that the essence of the "Spring" had been saved: After all, the leadership group had managed to stay in power. Was this his personal opinion or were there others who shared it?

[Answer] Our aim at that time was to save at least part of the reforms. We believed that we had reached a compromise: The reformers had not been excluded from political life and we hoped that after 2-3 years, they could pick up the pieces scattered by the invasion, albeit in a more cautious manner. But even in October 1968, we realized that what happened in Moscow was not a compromise but a capitulation: This is why I resigned from the Secretariat. Now, looking back over what happened between August 1968 and April 1969, when Husak took power, I must say that a great deal of the blame lies with Dubcek, who did not appear sufficiently determined and was unable to preserve the unity of the leadership group.

Article by Pelikan

LD231231Y Paris LE MATIN in French 21 Aug 78 p 14 LD

[Article by former CPCZ Central Committee member Jiri Pelikan: "The Repercussions of the Prague Spring"]

[Text] Czechoslovakia is still a deep wound in the international workers movement because of the nature of the "Prague Spring," which was an attempt to reform the Soviet model of socialism and move toward a democratic and pluralist socialist society. Hence stems its importance for all Eastern bloc countries in which the imposition of the Soviet model caused a permanent deep crisis--political, economic and ideological--which cannot be solved by repression or by depoliticizing the masses through a single-party power monopoly, combined with some sort of consumer society.

An International Question

However, its impact is not limited to the Eastern bloc. For the "Prague Spring" was an attempt to establish pluralist democratic socialism in a politically and economically developed country which was very similar in structure to the developed countries of West Europe. This means that the Czechoslovak question is an international question, which can only be solved in the international context.

As is known, the Prague Spring did not fail because of its mistakes or shortcomings in the field of domestic policy, even if these existed. On the contrary, this policy had won the support of the vast majority of the Czechoslovak people. It was precisely because no internal force could destroy the experiment that Moscow and the Warsaw Pact countries (except Romania) had to launch a military intervention.

There seems to be only one logical and valid explanation: The Soviet leadership of the time was concerned about the repercussions which the success of "humanitarian socialism" in Czechoslovakia--a socialist system with uncensored freedom of speech, with workers councils and independent trade unions, new partnership relations between the communist party and the other political groups and so forth--might have on other Eastern bloc countries, especially Poland, the GDR and Hungary.

But the important point today is to establish the political consequences of the Prague Spring and its defeat at international level. The first lesson to be drawn is a negative one: The present Soviet leadership cannot be depended upon to support or tolerate democratization in Eastern bloc countries: The dogmatic, neo-Stalinist forces, which had begun to lose ground after the 20th CPSU Congress, extended their influence in all Eastern bloc countries after 1968, forcing reformist or "revisionist" tendencies to adopt a defensive stand and, in certain countries, crushing them with massive purges. After 21 August 1968, all Eastern bloc countries seemed to regress by at least 10 years on the political plane. This observation is the basis of Polish philosopher Lezek Kolakowski's view that the defeat of the Prague Spring in 1968 ended the hope which people had cherished until then of reforms coming from above, from the governing party's leadership.

Pressure From the Grass Roots

In fact, opposition, discontent and the attempt to find alternative reforms have now moved from party officials to the masses and the grass roots. This has produced the phenomenon of dissidence. And pressure from the grass roots is now the main way of forcing the leadership to make concessions and to accept certain reforms.

As the example of Poland has shown, if this pressure is to be effective it must come from the largest sections of the population: In other words, primarily from the working class linked with young people, who do not readily tolerate contradiction between the socialist ideal and its bureaucratic practice, and with committed intellectuals, who are capable of drawing up an alternative program. If there is continual strong pressure from the grass roots, there may be some response from within the party since certain groups--economists, technocrats, men of science and culture, officials connected with the grass roots--are more sensitive to the people's mood and situation and are therefore more open to reforms, especially in the economic field.

This response from within the party is vital since, in the Soviet kind of system, there can be no real change unless it concerns the party in power and has the backing of part of the establishment. The Prague Spring was in fact an alliance between grass roots pressure and the reformist tendency within the party. This alliance is still valid and necessary.

The Process of Detente

However, the relative importance of these two components (grass roots and party) has changed: The most important component is now pressure from the grass roots outside official structures, in political opposition, cultural and ideological dissidence, economic struggle and so forth. From this perspective, we can see the real meaning of the human rights struggle and of the activities of new movements such as Charter 77 in Czechoslovakia, the Social Self-Defense Committee and other movements in Poland, the committees monitoring the Helsinki accords in the USSR, Havemann's and Bahro's opposition in the GDR, Lukacs' followers in Hungary and so forth, and assess their importance for future changes in Eastern Europe. The Prague Spring gave birth to these movements too and they are its successors. They are also the seeds of future springs.

Increased Soviet supremacy in East Europe after the Prague Spring and the 1968 events led countries such as Yugoslavia, Romania and the PRC to step up their search for greater independence from Moscow. The PRC drew radical political conclusions from the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia: The Chinese leaders are convinced that they face a military threat from the USSR and have taken steps to deal with it by mobilizing the people and the armed forces and seeking closer relations with the United States, Western Europe and the nonalined countries. An examination of the deterioration in relations between China and the USSR, China and Vietnam, Vietnam and Cambodia, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia and Albania's break with all Eastern bloc countries shows that the Soviet military intervention in Czechoslovakia increased autonomist tendencies and nationalism within the communist camp, and this is bound to prove very dangerous in future.

Paradoxically, the intervention in Prague did not stop the process of detente, which had begun in Khrushchev's time, and did not prevent the Helsinki conference on cooperation in Europe from being held. However, it did jeopardize this process, especially distorting its content. For the real choice is not between detente and a return to cold war (since the latter has been rejected by most political parties in Europe), but between two types of detente: The type which maintains the political status quo and limits the process to diplomatic summit meetings, business and the exchange of official delegations; and the type which accepts all that, but also demands public participation in this process, and in the debates and attempts to find solutions with dialog and exchange of information across bloc frontiers, as well as respect for the people's wishes and the desire to maintain peace without military intervention or the political and economic pressures which this involves.

Surely strict application of the Helsinki accords involves condemnation of the military intervention in Czechoslovakia and requires the removal of its consequences, which, in other words, mean the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia territory?

Eurocommunism

But there is another important and positive consequence of the Prague Spring: The development within the international communist movement of the trend which has become known as Eurocommunism. Of course, its ideology is not yet clearly defined and it is mainly characterized at present by its critical attitude toward the Soviet model and the assertion that socialism in the developed countries cannot exist without democracy, freedom of expression and opposition and political and economic pluralism. It is incorrect to identify this tendency with the communist parties of Italy, Spain and France alone: It also cuts across other communist parties, despite the resistance from dogmatic elements. But we are only beginning a process which could be historic, inasmuch as it could lead to healing the split in the labor movement.

Indeed, with the recognition of "the universal value of democracy" (Enrico Berlinguer) and political pluralism, the rift between reformist and revolutionary tendencies loses its original meaning to a large extent, and new lines of demarcation emerge between supporters of the Soviet model and supporters of a different kind of socialism: in other words, democratic, pluralist, libertarian and self-managing. This process will still be protracted and beset by contradictions, splits and internal conflicts. But it will make progress over the coming years.

Finally, one of the most important lessons of the Prague Spring defeat remains the demonstration that it is possible to escape from the Stalinist mesh and carry out democratization in the context of a single country. Only the development of such persons in two or three Eastern bloc countries simultaneously can force Moscow to abandon armed intervention and make concessions leading toward a "Finlandization of Eastern Europe," as certain Polish dissidents put it.

One might wonder, nevertheless, how change can take place in the Eastern bloc countries without political development in the Soviet Union. Certainly a process of democratization in the USSR after Brezhnev's death could have decisive consequences for such a change in the other countries of the bloc. Obviously there is interaction: But it cannot be ruled out, and it is even probable, that change can occur more rapidly and easily in the other Eastern bloc countries initially, and thus provoke resultant changes in Moscow, just as national liberation movements in colonized countries have often given rise to serious political crises in the mother countries--the "carnation revolution" in Portugal being the most recent example.

Necessary Detente

Such a prospect is only possible in the context of international detente and an effort to overcome the division of the world into zones of influence belonging to the two superpowers. And also on the condition that political and social democracy in the developed countries is maintained and further extended. On the contrary, the return to cold war, the economic crisis and phenomena such as political terrorism work in favor of authoritarian and totalitarian solutions, whatever the color of the flag--white or red--which they fly.

Our defense is the development of democracy in the West and the struggle for human rights and democratization of the Eastern bloc systems: Two inseparable elements of a whole which is vital to the progress of all European countries.

EXPERIENCE WITH NEW ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT REVIEWED

AU221535Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[F. Zdobina article: "How People Are Coming Back: On Some Remarkable Experience With the Economic Experiment"]

[Excerpts] This article could have had several other attractive sounding titles, such as "Economic-Technical Employees That Are Three Times as Expensive" or "Well Paid Overtime Instead of Housecleaning" or "Consumers' Demands Given Priority".... In the last few months, several remarkable events have taken place in the Sigma Olomouc production economic unit, which are interesting not only because they are a departure from the usual practice (this would not necessarily be a virtue), but primarily because they indicate the possibility of solving certain problems that are often presented as objective and unchangeable.

Let us say it directly: Have you ever heard of the directors of enterprises or plants being cautious and asking for less manpower rather than for more? Most of the time, the opposite is true: They overstate their demand for manpower and then point to the fact that they do not have the planned manpower and that it is only due to extreme exertion that they are fulfilling the production tasks. And some of them are asserting the full payment of bonuses and other rewards as a special "merit."

The plants and enterprises of the Sigma production economic unit also need manpower, but their directors reflect very carefully upon how many they should ask for and are cautious not to overstate; thus, they only confirm what the economists have proved, that we have a sufficient amount of people and that we only have to insure that they are where the economy needs them and that they work full time, as provided by law.

Sigma is one of the 12 production economic units which are verifying the comprehensive economic experiment. Its goal is to test new paths leading to a more rapid increase of efficiency and quality of all work in the entire national economy. Sigma "joyfully" adopted the experiment (we quote one of the leading workers of its general management) because it was prepared for it to a certain extent. Some time ago it introduced the 3-year "Gliding" plan, long-term norms and other elements anchored in the document about the experiment. With equal foresight, Sigma has now made use of the right the experiment offers, according to which they can independently stipulate the rules for directing the development of wages in the subordinated organizations. In the spirit of this right, the general management of this production economic unit has correlated the manpower plan with the creation of the means for wages.

The theme of manpower conservation provides even further topics.... How many laments were there, for instance, about the growth of overtime! When criticism becomes too sharp in this respect the officials in charge repeatedly argue that they lack manpower and praise the devotion of the people who give up their leisure time without regret.

The leadership of the Sigma economic production unit considered the growth of overtime in its enterprises to be disproportionate. To verify the situation they prepared an analysis in one of the enterprises--in Sigma Lutin. The analysis and the answers to the questions showed surprising results. The interest in overtime in Lutin was negligible during the week, but on Saturdays and Sundays there was an unbelievable amount of willing people. [paragraph continues]

Not just because of money: Many workers registered for work on Saturday and on Sunday to evade vacuum cleaning, sweeping the yards and other household duties.

We could laugh at this and other examples of shirking house work and escaping from the home to the factory and treat it as a joke--if it were not a serious and expensive affair. The costs of work performed outside working hours are part--just as any other costs are--of the price of the products and codetermine the degree of efficiency.

At the beginning, they meant in Sigma to limit the amount of overtime by use of a mere order, but every prohibition can be bypassed somehow and--what is more--prohibitions do not help to develop initiative or, if they do, it is usually in an undesirable direction.

In Sigma they finally decided to apply a simple measure. They stipulated an overtime limit. In the event that the enterprise exceeds the limit, the general management reduces the resources designated for the creation of the resources of wages by Kcs15 for each hour over the limit.

And, lo and behold, the graph curve of overtime broke and is now on the decline.

The development of the number of economic-technical employees took a similar course. The enterprises were asking for more and more of them. The general management of the production economic unit took into account the objective trends ensuing from pushing through new scientific-technical findings into the practice and declared--for as long as the current norms are in effect--a "manpower stop." Should one of the enterprises persist in hiring further technical-economic employees, it can request an exception from the general management. But this will be expensive: Repeatedly, three times the monthly wages of every newly hired scientific-technical employee.

This is how the Sigma production economic unit succeeded in limiting some trends that are often being criticized in our entire national economy.

CZECH SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS SENTENCES ON HIJACKERS

LD231108Y Prague CTK in English 0942 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 23, CETEKA--The Supreme Court of the Czech Socialist Republic has upheld the verdict of the Prague City Court sentencing E. Dvorak and K. Kejmar to fourteen and four years imprisonment, respectively, and raised the sentences passed on J. Cerny and A. Eisenhamerova to nine and six years, respectively.

The supreme court was dealing with an appeal of the prosecutor and the accused. They were sentenced for preparing to jeopardize the security of a means of air transport and preparing to leave the republic by hijacking a plane on the line Karlovy Vary-Prague with the use of arms. The supreme court qualified it also as preparation to drag other persons abroad.

The verdict has come into effect.

GRUENEBERG-LED DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO SWEDEN

LD240856Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2144 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Stockholm--(ADN correspondent)--An SED Central Committee delegation under Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Stockholm on Wednesday evening. The delegation is visiting Sweden at the invitation of Agriculture Minister Anders Dahlgren and has toured southern Sweden from Monday to Wednesday. In addition to a meeting with Nils Horjel, provincial governor of Malmohus Lan, the program included fact-finding visits to three seed-breeding institutes, where they discussed the development of cooperation between the GDR and Sweden in this field. The delegation also visited the Klinteby pig-breeding enterprise on the island of Gotland.

GDR COSMONAUT PREPARES FOR FIRST SPACE FLIGHT

LD231430Y Hamburg DPA in German 1415 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] East Berlin--The first space flight by a GDR cosmonaut is due to take place this coming Saturday or shortly afterwards, DPA was told officially by ADN in East Berlin today. Together with a Soviet commander, he will take off in Soyuz-31 from Baykonur and dock with the space laboratory Salyut-6.

Official circles in East Berlin stressed today that the launch will "not take place before 26 August." Should it not be possible to launch Soyuz-31 on Saturday, the flight will take place as soon as possible afterwards, depending on a number of factors. The name of the GDR cosmonaut is not yet known, but two cosmonauts are standing by for the flight. Which of the two will take part depends on the fitness of the individual. According to ADN, they are due to spend 7 days aboard Salyut-6.

CHURCH CAUSES CHANGES IN MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS

DW171049Y Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 17 Aug 78 p 1 DW

[Text] Berlin, 16 August--Negotiations of the Evangelic Church in the GDR with state authorities on military training becoming a school subject seem to have been successful. That can be derived from Radio Free Berlin's church program titled "The Church Under Discussion."

According to the report it was learned from Evangelic Church circles in the GDR that military training will not be introduced as a subject in schools in the originally planned form. The four lessons in the first half year will not deal with military issues but with first aid and protection measures in a catastrophe. Military camps for students, where they are supposed to be trained with firearms, will come into existence no earlier than next summer. In contrast to earlier expectations, no additional marks can be scored through participation. No handicaps will result for those who do not participate.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU learned from reliable sources in Berlin that military training will also deal with peaceful education and the necessity to bring about disarmament. It was said in addition that the students will be given an image of the enemy other than what is being propagated in National People's Army training.

GDR churches still maintain their basic reservations to the effect that introducing military training as a subject in the 9th and 10th grades of GDR high schools is incompatible with peaceful education.

BUDAPEST RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S. ORDER FOR TR-1 AIRCRAFT

LD231312Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] The Pentagon has ordered spy aircraft in the amount of $550 million. Istvan Kulcsar reports from New York:

The Pentagon has ordered 25 TR-1 aircraft from Lockheed. The name is somewhat unfamiliar but the issue immediately becomes clearer when we find out that this spy aircraft was formerly called the U-2. The U.S. Air Force has used this aircraft for reconnaissance since the mid-fifties, mainly against the socialist countries.

It seems the Pentagon still considers the deployment of these aircraft useful, so much so, as the WALL STREET JOURNAL reports, that it has ordered another 25 of them worth $550 million. The objective is not secret: Surveillance of the movements of armored units and, in part, other units of the Warsaw Pact states. It is not envisaged that the spy aircraft will violate the airspace of socialist countries, primarily the GDR, but will fly close to their borders where the terrain can be reconnoitered for quite a (?distance). The rechristened U-2, the TR-1, flies at a height of almost 30 kms, which is almost one-eighth the height of the flight path of reconnaissance satellites, and as a result its instruments can sense things the spy satellites cannot. According to plans, the American U-2's will not violate the airspace of the socialist countries nor the text of the law. But spying is still spying and remains a game of playing with fire.

NEPSZAVA COMMENTS ON WESTERN TU'S 'ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN'

LD231120Y Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 23 (MTI)--"The voice of extremist bourgeois circles acting against the general process of detente has recently got louder. Their prime intention is to force the Soviet Union and its allies to large-scale armaments and to thus absorb a considerable part of the financial resources from economic development and from the quicker improvement of the living conditions. For this bourgeois tactics against mankind, warlike atmosphere, as well as tensions and mistrust between the states of different social systems are needed. The anti-Soviet bourgeois scandal-mongering campaign with slogans of human rights, getting stronger after calling to account persons for actions against the law in the Soviet Union, has taken its origin on this basis", writes NEPSZAVA in its Wednesday issue commenting under the headline "Impossible Statements" the unfortunate fact that also some West European trade unions have joined the anti-Soviet bourgeois campaign.

The central newspaper of Hungarian trade unions then points out:

"It is, of course, understandable that in this keyed-up international atmosphere many people get disturbed by the bourgeois propaganda, but also the increased responsibility of all workers' organizations derives from that situation; the responsibility for the way they help workers understand the sources and connections of the things. It is unfortunate that some West European trade unions are not doing this but are also attacking the Soviet Trade unions under the pretext of protecting human rights".

"There is nothing to wonder about the fact that the bourgeoisie is using everything to malign Soviet activities and to misinterpret their actions. We feel, however, that the international trade union movement cannot lend its name for this. It cannot back, either consciously or out of misunderstanding, views obviously bourgeois."

"The goals of the working class and of the bourgeoisie coincide never and nowhere" states the Budapest trade union newspaper. Further it praises the Soviet trade union's historic role in building socialism and communism in the Soviet Union and in the international class struggle. "...Trade unions carrying the banner of workers' solidarity know this very well; and if they know that very well why and how could they have given credit to bourgeois propaganda and how can they condemn the Soviet Union's trade unions on behalf of their own workers? It is our conviction that no sort of bourgeois tactics can convince and spend on its side the international working class in this issue. The solidarity with the fraternal Soviet workers and the protection against unjust charges do exist also today in the 100-million masses of the international workers' movement."

"The Soviet trade unions are recalled by the international workers' movement as the troops fighting for the socialist revolution, as the organization turning impoverished [word indistinct] into well-trained workers and farmers and encouraging the struggle against fascism threatening Europe with destruction, and at present they are considered as an organization expanding workers' power in peaceful building work and safeguarding through their legal rights workers' interests. We should like to hope that the statements made against Soviet trade unions result only from misunderstanding and from mistakes in proper reviewing of today's situation. The cooperation, friendship and solidarity with Soviet trade unions are the major sources of strength for preserving detente, in the struggle carried on for progress and in defeating bourgeois war endeavours", stresses in conclusion the editorial of the Hungarian trade unions' central paper.

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTS ON ROMANIA'S NATIONAL DAY

LD231050Y Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 23 (MTI)--The telegram sent by Hungarian leaders to Romania's heads on the occasion of the Romanian national day as well as a commentary on the development of the neighbouring Socialist Romania are published in the Wednesday issue of all central Hungarian newspapers.

The HSWP's central newspaper, NEPSZABADSAG, recalling the uprising in August 1944, points out in the commentary that "the Romanian Communist Party was at the head of the rebellion and claimed that the country could only preserve its independence when it entered a close alliance with the Soviet Union. It started off from the fact that the desperate anticommunism and anti-Sovietism of Romania's ruling class had resulted in serious damages and suffering for the country.... The conditions, provided by the Soviet Army's successes, had after all constituted the basis for the people's resistance, under the guidance of communists organizing the antifascist opposition and defying reprisals, against those selling the country to Hitlerites."

"Now, as we are greeting the Socialist Romania on its national day, we are also greeting the country with which we are linked by the ties of our treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. We are working together, jointly with the other fraternal socialist countries. We are equally members of the Warsaw Treaty and of the CMEA since we are conscious of the fact that the political, military and economic cooperation of the socialist countries realized through these organizations are providing firm and lasting framework for the building work and security of all of us as well as for the protection of our joint achievements," points out NEPSZABADSAG. In conclusion, the paper says:

"We extend our heart-felt greetings to the fraternal peoples of the Romanian Socialist Republic on their national day."

"We wish them new successes in their socialist building work and also that the relations and cooperation between the two neighbouring socialist countries, Romania and Hungary, should develop on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and in the spirit of the meeting between Janos Kadar and Nicolae Ceausescu last June, contributing effectively to strengthening the friendly socialist countries' unity and to protecting the cause of peace."

CORRESPONDENTS DISCUSS IMPLICATIONS OF SINO-JAPANESE TREATY

ID192140Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

["168 Hours" program edited and presented by Akos Mester--recorded]

[Text] [Mester] The world's press has been writing at length on the Chinese-Japanese treaty. During the past week, commentaries dealing with it have been broadcast one after the other and they have all considered its consequences. The coming discussion will attempt to shed light on the interconnections of the subject. The participants are Bela Elia, MTI correspondent in Peking; Istvan Flesch, MTI correspondent in Tokyo; and Zsolt Szalai, on the staff of "168 Hours."

[Szalai] What did the signatories expect from this treaty or, rather, could it be argued that there are common objectives and interests, now recorded in this treaty, in the relations of China and Japan; and if so, what are they, Bela Elias?

[Elias] At this moment I could speak about objectives and interests mainly on the part of Peking. One aim is, for example, Peking's realization of the concept of the "three worlds," by which China wants to form the broadest possible international unity front against the USSR. Japan is cast in a very important role by China in the formation of this united front.

[Szalai] What has been the motivating force behind the rapprochement of the different views or, to put it another way, what has led to Japan's yielding to China, Istvan Flesch?

[Flesch] In my opinion, the motivating force was an outside factor, namely the United States.

[Szalai] I think it would be interesting to recall that the U.S. President's national security adviser visited both Peking and Tokyo a few months ago, with the obvious intention of repeating all that Carter told the Chinese and the Japanese leaders.

[Elias] From the very moment the talks between the Chinese leaders and Brzezinski came to a conclusion it became obvious to the Western colleagues that the treaty should be signed now. Earlier--and I could see that while I also was a correspondent in Tokyo--the Japanese were very cautious with regard to any kind of firm commitment and they remained so, right up to the time the Americans gave them the green light. And it appears they now have this green light.

[Szalai] The strange thing is that this treaty was signed on behalf of Prime Minister Fukuda, who is best known in Japanese politics as a representative of the anti-Chinese group. What could be the explanation for this?

[Flesch] The fact is that U.S. pressure was very strong. Prime Minister Fukuda's apparent turnabout is in connection with the fact that he belongs to the most conservative wing in the Japanese Government party, and members of the so-called PRC-Taiwan and pro-South Korean groups are among his supporters within the party. It was only a conservative prime minister of his stature who could persuade these Liberal Democratic deputies and personalities to give their blessing to this treaty.

[Szalai] Does this mean the previous Japanese prime minister, Takeo Miki, would not have been able to persuade the conservative wing of the Liberal Democratic Party to support the treaty?

[Flesch] In my opinion he would have had a very hard task.

[Szalai] To what extent has the political situation in Southeast Asia been changed by the good relations now achieved, at least on the surface, between Japan and China. I am thinking in terms of the antihegemony clause which states: "The contracting sides declare that neither is aiming at hegemony in Asia, in the Pacific or in any other region of the world and they oppose the attempts of any other country or group of countries to achieve hegemony of this kind." There is no doubt that, in accordance with Chinese designs, the contracting sides are directing this clause against the USSR. However, the theory that this clause may be directed against other countries as well is not beyond the bounds of possibility.

[Elias] China's objective is clear: It is the creation of a united front against the USSR; and present-day Japan may play an important part in this united front. While China wanted to upset the political and military balance of forces in the Pacific zone with this treaty, the signing of the treaty has made it easier for China to use Japan, not only against the USSR today, but perhaps against the United States tomorrow. The Chinese side expects the strengthening of Japan's economic and political influence and, perhaps, even of her military influence in this region in the long run. In this connection Hong Kong papers have raised the point that China may use the antihegemony clause even against an expanding Japan. In the long term, China really needs economic aid from Japan at the same time in order to realize its so-called four modernization programs, and for this reason--in my view--it is a very important aim of this treaty to bring about a united political and economic bloc between Japan and China.

Another of China's objectives is to prevent the realization of a collective system of security in Asia, and this treaty has dangers in this respect as well, because if China and Japan decide on lasting cooperation, and if they want to prevent the realization of this collective system of security, then they can achieve it.

[Szalai] We have talked a lot about the U.S. insistence on the conclusion of the treaty on its present terms. In what way is it useful for the United States that this treaty has taken shape in its present form?

[Flesch] With it, both Peking and Washington have asserted their will against Tokyo, at least with regard to the treaty. Japan has recognized that it is prepared--potentially--to become an agent in the anti-Soviet policy and strategy of China and the United States. Naturally, everything depends on how it works out in practice. The Japanese leaders keep on declaring they will continue to keep an equal distance from the USSR and China and they keep reiterating they are endeavoring to have friendly and peaceful relations with all the countries of the world. However, the question arises: How can they imagine this will happen when they have undertaken a contractual commitment on the side of a country voicing the concept of the inevitability of war with the USSR?

[Elias] In the context of the policy now represented not only by Brzezinski but also by President Carter, namely a hard line against the USSR, the United States would like to exploit the rapprochement between China and Japan on the one hand, and China and the United States on the other, in order to force the USSR into making concessions on the international stage, as for example in the course of the SALT talks, in which the United States can see that it has no chance without first surrounding the USSR with Japanese and Chinese help.

MILAN PAPER REPORTS ARREST OF DISSIDENT JACEK KURON

LD2410O1Y Milan L'UNITA in Italian 22 Aug 78 p 13 LD

[Unattributed report: "Polish Dissident Detained"]

[Text] Warsaw--According to sources in dissident circles, the police have detained Jacek Kuron, a representative of the Polish dissident movement and spokesman for the Public Self-Defense Committee, at a Baltic coastal resort where he was vacationing with his wife.

SEJM, FRG BUNDESTAG OFFICIALS DISCUSS RELATIONS, COOPERATION

LD232222Y Warsaw PAP in English 2106 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw 23 Aug (PAP)--Vice President of the FRG Bundestag Annemarie Renger, now on a visit to Poland at the invitation of the chairman of the Sejm Commission for Foreign Affairs, had talks in Warsaw today.

She met with Vice Marshal of the Polish Sejm Andrzej Werblan, with whom she discussed questions connected with the development of relations between Poland and the FRG, including interparliamentary cooperation in view of the decisions included in the CSCE Final Act. The sides also paid attention to preparations for the 65th Conference of Interparliamentary Union to be held in Bonn in September.

Frau Renger also met Acting Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek and laid flowers at the monument to heroes of the Warsaw Jewish ghetto.

GRUDZIEN MEETS HUNGARIAN HEAVY INDUSTRY MINISTER SIMON

AU231336Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Aug 78 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--Zdzislaw Grudzien, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Katowice, met Pal Simon, minister of heavy industry of the Hungarian People's Republic.

During the meeting, the first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Katowice discussed the key problems of Katowice Voivodship's socioeconomic development with his guest. During the talk, much attention was devoted to favorably developing Polish-Hungarian scientific-technical cooperation in the field of coal mining and our country's participation in the expansion of that industry in Hungary. The meeting was attended by Minister of Mining Wlodzimierz Lejczak.

GIEREK ADDRESSES FARMERS IN OPOLE VOIVODSHIP

LD231352Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is visiting Opole Voivodship today. A short meeting with the combine drivers took place in the fields of the Siedlec state farm in the Izbicko parish in the morning.

Then, not far from Siedlec-Sucha, there was a meeting between the first secretary, Opole Voivodship leaders accompanying him, and the front-ranking farmers of our voivodship. Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Edward Gierek said, inter alia:

[Gierek--begin recording] Comrades, I would like to thank you cordially, on behalf of Comrade Pinkowski, secretary of the Central Committee, on my own behalf; I would like to thank you, the farmers who represent Opole Voivodship, for the huge effort which is being made in the whole of the country in the development of our agriculture. This is an effort aimed at the efficient carrying out of this year's late harvest.

Without beating around the bush too much, these are at present the most important issues--but, it is not up to me to tell you, the farmers, what it is like at this time of the year. Well, from what I and Comrade Pinkowski have seen in your fields and from what I have heard here at this meeting with you, it follows that you have organized your work well, and that you are quickly catching up with the delays that have arisen, delays which are the result of a few days of bad weather.

These rains have had a beneficial effect on root crops; they have had a beneficial effect on the maize which you have spoken of here; they have had a good effect on the aftercrops which have already been sown here and there.

In any case, I think that nature has this year been more than generous with the rains we have had--we have had some trouble in this respect--but, comrades, I think that all in all this year has not been bad so far. From what Comrade Zabinski has told me, you will not have a bad harvest yield. What is crucial is to gather in all that has sprung to life and not to leave anything behind in the fields. I do not have to tell you the great significance this has for the country--but also for you, for your farms, for the economic results of your farms. Also, you yourselves know best that much depends on the results of agriculture--and agriculture has had a few bad years--not only the farmer's standard of living but also, to a large extent, the standard of living of the whole of our society depends on these results. [end recording]

Comrade Gierek's visit to Opole Voivodship is continuing; a more extensive report of the meeting and [word indistinct] will be broadcast in our evening bulletin.

Discusses Agricultural Problems

LD232310Y [Editorial Report LD] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT on 23 August carries 55 minutes of reportage from Siedlec-Sucha in Opole Voivodship where earlier in the day Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, met with leading farmers from the region.

The reportage begins with a speech by a cooperative poultry farmer discussing his cooperative's growth and successes, and thanking the party and the state for making them possible. He is followed by a grain farmer discussing the difficulties occasioned by this year's wet and late summer, and his confidence that farmers will deal with these difficulties and produce a good harvest. He in turn is followed by a hog farmer who reports his successes in meat production, but who makes a plea for a maize drying machine which he thinks will enable him to increase his output considerably. In reply to this farmer Gierek says:

"Well, as far as these drying machines are concerned, we have extended the factory producing them in Rogozno and we will, probably as of next year, produce 50 percent more driers. And I think we will have to give some thought to the situation, if it does exist here, and send a number of driers, as long as there are some spare driers functioning, in order to enable you to use them."

"And now about the maize. One of the comrades here did speak about maize but it was green maize he was referring to. I want to tell you that we are now more and more using the 90-day maize, the seeds of which we are buying from the French. This is not true everywhere in Poland, but in many regions this kind of maize does produce grain. But this is a different matter; I do think that it is possible, even with the maize we are now using, even when it is not quite ripe, to harvest it and to silage it, to silage maize on its own. We are familiar with this kind of technology, you know it consists of harvesting it for grain by means of a combine; it is then milled and packed in foil bags. Packed tightly in the bags the maize keeps very well. We will supply you comrades with this kind of installation. We ought to try it. I have not seen it myself, but those farmers who have seen this method of preserving maize harvested for grain while still moist, say that it is a very good method for preserving maize and serving it, milled, to the pig herd, because it can only be used for pigs. There are many ways of helping oneself."

Next to speak are: A combine driver; a woman farmer involved in the activities of farming in women's circles; and a private livestock farmer, a party member farming on poor soil, who requests more artificial fertilizer. All three discuss their achievements and express their gratitude to the party and state for their concern and help, with the last speaker pledging every possible effort to insure that the party policy of feeding the people is carried out.

Gierek replies: "You have spoken here of many matters connected with farming, with the need for accelerating its development. You have spoken of fertilizers and mechanization. Comrades, we are all familiar with this. Although we do not discuss these matters too often or too loudly, nevertheless, anyone watching this enormous investment effort of our country must surely realize that all this is done to provide correct solutions for the whole country, and this also applies to farming.

"For example, we very often talk about the Katowice steel plant. It is a good thing to talk about this great project which will supply our economy with steel. Less, on the other hand, is being said about Ursus, and after all this second Ursus project is also a mighty investment which is already producing tractors this year, and which in subsequent years will produce them on such a scale that by 1981-82 Poland will be producing 110,000 or even perhaps 120,000 tractors. In other words, due to this investment we shall become one of the most considerable, or perhaps one of the largest producers of tractors in Europe; and that is the way it ought to be.

"You have spoken about fertilizers," Gierek says. "As far as fertilizers are concerned we are also making an enormous effort. We are engaged in the construction of a vast factory in Police near Szczecin, a factory which will be supplying over 700,000 tons of three-component fertilizers which will, I think, improve our agriculture's situation as far as fertilizers are concerned. But even today we have to start thinking about the need for building the next factory, and we are presently wondering what to do. Should we build a new factory, or should we modernize the existing nitrogen fertilizer works? We shall most likely opt for the latter. It is an enormous effort, but without it it would be difficult to imagine the development of our agriculture, it would be difficult to imagine how it would be possible to supply our community with sufficient food; and this community, comrades, is increasing yearly. There are already 35 million Poles and about 500,000 more of us are added every year. This is something of which we are all very glad--there ought to be more and more of us--but at the same time it is a matter which compels, and should compel, us all to search for the best way of supplying our community with the goods it needs, the best way of feeding our community," Gierek says.

"Hence, there is the need, comrades, for the whole of our agriculture--that is, state farming, as well as our cooperative and private farming, which is, in our agricultural structure, of decisive importance--to look for all possible reserves which are essential for increasing the cattle herd, for increasing milk output, and so on and so on."

Gierek continues: "You have spoken about our party, about your gratitude to the party for its policy. Well, I can assure you that our policy in this respect is unchangeable. It is a policy without which it would be difficult to imagine the rapid development of our country, without which it would be difficult to imagine any rapid development of our people.

"In accordance with this policy, our party and the state have provided the conditions aiding the development of farming in all its sectors. We have allocated, comrades, enormous resources to the development of farming and we shall, in the coming years, allocate even more funds because it is difficult to imagine anything different, and this will apply not only to (?machines) and chemical substances, but it will also apply to other matters in our agriculture's development.

"In order to improve the situation throughout our agricultural system, our state provides all kinds of subsidies, all kinds of resources encouraging growth, be it in plant production or in animal production; I do not want to remind you here of the recent increase in procurement prices for meat. It cost us quite a lot, but we thought it was a necessary step because interest in production was beginning to wane," Gierek mentions.

"I can tell you, comrades," he goes on, "that we intend to increase the price of milk shortly in order to make (?its production) more profitable and to enable our farmers to see the need for increased livestock breeding and, at the same time, milk production. This will most likely take place this year, perhaps in a month or month and a half; in any case we shall give some thought to this topical matter. We would like to do this in such a way as to guarantee that the increased procurement price of milk is profitable to our farmers, that it is felt, and I think that it will encourage all Polish farmers and in particular the Opole farmers, to produce more milk, and at the same time more beef, and so on and so on."

Gierek continues: "So you see, our state is trying to create for our agriculture conditions which are needed for production to develop, to achieve increasingly better results. I would like, comrades, to talk about another matter which is not up to the state. The state and our party can help a farmer here and there but the point is that better use should be made of resources already available in farming, that they could be better developed than at present.

"You know, without detriment to anyone, the truth is that no two farms are exactly alike. There are farms which, given the same resources, manage well or even very well, and there are farms in which adequate investment has been made, but which, nevertheless, somehow cannot manage. May I make a plea to you here in Opole Voivodship and also in the whole of Poland, to all good farmers, private farmers, cooperatives, good state farms, may I ask you all to help those farms which, given the same resources and outlays, are not achieving the same results as their neighbors.

"It would be good if you could give this help because, after all, we should all be concerned that things go well in the whole country, that everyone works well, achieving good results," Gierek says.

"I think that sometimes toward the end of this year we would like to meet with good private farmers, to hear their advice and comments on things to be done in agriculture in order to achieve even better results. We shall certainly meet with the machine operators to talk about the problem of the continued mechanization of farming; we shall certainly meet with several other sectors of our agriculture to hear their arguments in order to consider ways of steering our efforts next year so that we may achieve results even better than those we shall achieve this year. But without waiting for that meeting, or those meetings, would you not consider today, comrades, a way to mobilize the reserves lying dormant in various farms, how to get at them and how to combine them with national, all-state results?

"Over the years, about which so many compliments have been paid here today, we have done a very great deal in our country. I do not want to here, in front of you, go on about the subject of the development of our towns, our industry; it is enough for you to go beyond your village to see the changes which have taken and are taking place, Gierek says.

"Our country, regardless of the difficulties arising from the general world situation, will continue to develop rapidly. I am thinking here about the whole of our economy; our industry will continue to develop and so will our towns. The point is that the Polish village should also keep up with and anticipate the needs arising from our general development.

"And as far as our concern and help for the rural areas are concerned, we shall go on providing that help. We have spoken here about things which have already been done for the rural areas, such as health care, about which not a great deal has been said recently, and which can easily be forgotten. But after all, it was a great cause, an expensive matter, a much needed matter. We shall continue to improve rural health service because we believe the health of Poles everywhere, regardless of whether they live in towns or villages, should be a subject of sincere concern to our state and our party.

"Anyway, you can see we are trying to deal with the disparities which have existed on the frontier between towns and villages for many centuries. This is a matter of fact, but not an easy matter, because Poland is the first country to introduce these kinds of reforms. Nowhere else can you find this kind of thing," Gierek says.

"The Central Committee is bound to follow the resolution adopted at its fifteenth plenum. It is a very rich resolution, a deep resolution which, if we carry it out fully, will enable us to solve just about all of the problems concerned with feeding our people. But it is in the nature of resolutions to be proven right. To be proven right they have to be put into practice. If there are aspects in which they are not being put into practice it is most likely because they have not been fully thought through.

"Do think about it. Does everything the fifteenth plenum resolutions contain continue to be topical? Should not certain aspects be corrected in an upward fashion? If we do make upward corrections, what help can we give? Please do think about this. We, on our part, as I have already said, are trying to meet the needs of all sectors of our agriculture in the same measure, because we believe they all have, in our country and in our conditions, an assured future, and we are assisting them all and will continue to assist them all to the same extent. And so far as the needs of our farming are concerned, they are of various kinds, depending on the regions. There are regions which are interested in the development of breeding; there are regions which are interested in cattle raising, in milk production. But whatever the interest, to us, in the final analysis, it is the end product that is of the greatest importance."

"What is important is the fact that as a result of good farming efforts we can produce, on the basis of our own fodder resources, as many hogs and as much cattle and milk as possible. It is up to you to farm in such a way as to gain from our land as much as possible, and we do not intervene in the decision of whether a farmer should raise pigs or cattle. The farmer himself knows best what to do and how to do it. We can prompt him from time to time, but we shall not interfere in these matters. Let everyone work for himself, on his own responsibility; he knows best what is profitable and what will bring him and the state the greatest advantage.

"But do lift from the state's shoulders the burden of imports. Make sure that as little as possible is imported. Our land, comrades, is able to feed not 35 million but 35-45 million and even more; obviously not right away, but at the same time we shall not become 45 million all at once. The problem is that we must slowly but systematically prepare for this, and in this sense, to my mind, we are all responsible for our agriculture, we should all plan the development of production in such a way as to gain as much as possible from our farming.

"Comrades, I would like to thank you sincerely once again for your harvest effort so far," Gierek concludes. That effort serves our country well. I want to wish you, and through you, all Opole and all Polish farmers, good results in farming and happiness in your personal lives."

PREMIER JAROSZEWICZ' ACTIVITIES OF 23 AUG REPORTED

Visits Olsztyn Voivodship

LD232304Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the Politburo, visited Olsztyn Voivodship today. He acquainted himself with the progress of harvesting in the region and with preparations for this year's harvest-home festival. The premier visited several projects in Olsztyn, including a new bridge on the Lyna River, which is being completed in less time than planned with the help of soldiers. The bridge is part of an up-to-date road plan and a main traffic road to the east. Piotr Jaroszewicz also visited the Stomil sports club stadium, which will be the site of the central harvest-home festival.

At the end of his visit, the premier met a brigade of combine drivers engaged in harvesting barley on fields belonging to the state farm in Klewki. Premier Jaroszewicz revealed his interest, when talking to the farmers, in this year's difficult harvest and wished them success and a good harvest.

Premier Jaroszewicz was accompanied by Deputy Premier Kazimierz Secomski, Leon Klonica, the minister of agriculture, and top town and voivodship officials led by Edmund Wojnowski, first secretary of the party voivodship committee, and Serguisz Rubczewski, governor of Olsztyn.

Receives Syrian Housing Minister

LD232306Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received Muharram Tayyarah, the minister of housing and utilities of the Syrian Arab Republic. During the meeting, prospects of cooperation between Poland and Syria in the field of geodesy, cartography, town planning, architecture, industrialized methods of housing construction and municipal services for urban populations were discussed as well as other problems related to Polish-Syrian relations.

TEJCHMA MEETS AGRICULTURAL TRADE UNIONISTS

AU231042Y Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 22 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Report signed "(Mus)": "Jozef Tejchma is hosted by the leadership of the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union"]

[Text] Warsaw--Jozef Tejchma, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, met with members of the main administration secretariat of the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union on 21 August. During the meeting, which was held at the union's headquarters, Tadeusz Rybicki, chairman of the main administration, informed the vice premier of the most important current issues of trade union work and spoke of the need to maintain the full mobilization of agricultural workers so that the harvest preparations may be effectively completed and the fall field campaign carried out.

The meeting appraised the course of the recent sessions of the workers self-government groups and evaluated the sessions' conclusions with regard to further strengthening the groups, developing socialized agriculture and increasing farm production. The union expressed its concern about the slow pace in the housing construction plan in agriculture, and proposed that material help given to agricultural workers building their own houses be extended.

The meeting also evaluated the new bonus fund system for state farm workers that has been recently introduced, and discussed the fund's impact on the attitude of these workers and their commitment to freeing state farm production reserves.

Jozef Tejchma stressed the growing importance of the socialized sector of agriculture in implementing the food program and the sector's influence on sociocultural changes in rural areas. At the same time, the role of the agricultural workers trade union is increasing, he said, and the tasks it will have to accomplish are increasingly important and responsible. The crux of the union's work is that it is affecting increasingly broader sections of the rural community and is helping to activize the rural parishes.

BRIEFS

THEORETICAL JOURNAL BEGINS PUBLICATION--The first issue of the theoretical-political monthly PREZENTACJE [presentations], which is a continuation of the monthly ZESZYTY TEORETYCZNO-POLITYCZNE [theoretical-political notes] appearing since 1954, is now on sale and is dated July 1978. The monthly deals with economic, political, cultural, scientific and Marxist issues and cites valuable materials published in the bourgeois press. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Aug 78 p 7 AU]

MORE ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Foreign Leaders Attend Parade

AU231224Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 23 Aug 78 AU

[Excerpts] Today is a red letter day for our entire country. According to tradition, the Romanian people are celebrating the fatherland's liberation from fascist domination. The 34th liberation anniversary was marked in Bucharest and throughout all counties--as has been reported in a live relay by our radio and television stations--by enthusiastic parades of the working people.

In Bucharest the working people's parade took place in Aviator Square. The arrival on the official platform of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other comrades of the party-state leadership was greeted with lively applause and cheers by the thousands of Bucharest residents present there.

Our country's international prestige and that of its president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, was illustrated on this red letter day, too, by the presence at the Bucharest working people's parade of some foreign political figures. Comrades Luigi Longo, Italian Communist Party chairman, and Santiago Carrillo, Spanish Communist Party secretary general, were present on the official platform. Representatives of certain communist and workers parties, of socialist and social democratic parties and representatives of other parties were also present. Party-state delegations, representatives of certain international organizations and numerous other guests from abroad were also there.

Yugoslav Representative

LD231434Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1308 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, August 23, (TANJUG)--Today Romania celebrates its national holiday and 34 years of liberation from fascism. There was a three-hour parade of the patriot guard, working people and citizens of Bucharest was held in the Romanian capital. Romanian Communist Party Secretary General and President Nicolae Ceausescu with the Romanian leadership reviewed the parade.

Also present in the reviewing stand were many high ranking guests from abroad. On behalf of Yugoslavia, Central Committee President of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenegro Vojo Srzentic was among the guests.

Similar to the parade in Bucharest, manifestations of the working people were held in all 39 Romanian district capitals. A number of new facilities in the economy were inaugurated.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMAN ISSUES ORDER OF THE DAY

AU240958Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Order of the day issued by Ion Coman, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania]

[Text] Inspired by a forceful patriotic and revolutionary upsurge, the Romanian people are celebrating 23 August--our great national red letter day--with new and important victories in implementing the historic decisions on the 11th party congress and national conference, in fulfilling the tasks of the third year of the 5-year plan of the scientific-technical revolution and in achieving a new and better quality in all fields of socioeconomic life.

Celebrating the 34th anniversary since the great epic of the fatherland's liberation from fascist domination, our socialist nation expresses deep veneration for the communist heroes and revolutionary militants, for the sons of our workers class and the valiant Romanian soldiers who covered themselves with eternal glory in the struggle to achieve the anti-imperialist, antifascist armed national insurrection organized and led by the RCP, and in the battles to free the fatherland's sacred soil, for the country's freedom and independence and for defeating Nazi Germany.

We pay warm homage to the Soviet soldiers who carried the burden of the anti-Hitlerite war on their shoulders, who shed their blood to liberate the Romanian territory from Nazi domination and who made huge sacrifices to rescue the world from fascist barbarism.

The country's military men of today, boundlessly devoted to the fatherland, the people and the party and carrying the heroic example of their predecessors in their hearts as a living flame, dedicate all their efforts and energy to commendably fulfilling the mission of honor entrusted to them and to strictly carrying out the orders given by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--the supreme commander of our armed forces. On the Romanian people's national day, the commanders, the party bodies and organizations and all sons of the fatherland who are active among the ranks of the armed forces reassert their resolute determination to do all they can to constantly improve the combative capability in all units, to continuously strengthen order and military discipline and contribute to shaping the military as the fatherland's reliable guards and citizens ready at any time, together with the troops of the Ministry of Interior, the patriotic guards, paramilitary youth units and with all people, to firmly defend our revolutionary achievements, Socialist Romania's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Comrade soldiers, corporals, noncommissioned officers, military technicians, officers and generals,

On the 34th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation from fascist domination, I extend to you warm congratulations and wish you new and important achievements in fulfilling all the missions entrusted to you!

In honor of this red letter day, I order that 21 salvoes be fired in Bucharest on 23 August as a token of salute!

Long live the 34th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist domination! Long live the RCP headed by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu! Long live and flourish our dear fatherland--the Socialist Republic of Romania!

[Signed] Ion Coman, minister of national defense.

PORTUGUESE AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVES

AU232112Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 23 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/8/1978--A delegation of the Revolutionary Council of Portugal led by General Jose Lemos Ferreira, air force chief of staff, arrived in Bucharest at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front. The delegation was welcomed by Lieutenant General Gheorghe Gomoiu, member of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, deputy minister of national defence and secretary of the Higher Political Council of the army, by other members of the SUF leadership. Present was also Antonio Novais Machado, ambassador of Portugal in Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES WRITERS UNION DELEGATION

AU221456Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu today received writers George Macovescu, Constantin Chirita, Titus Popovici, Geza Domokos, Ion Hobana and Daniela Crisnaru. On this occasion, as a sign of profound love and high regard, Writers Union Chairman George Macovescu handed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a book of homage, containing works of fiction dedicated by writers throughout the country, Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities, to the party secretary general on his 60th birthday and the anniversary of over 45 years of revolutionary activity. A copy of this book was also presented to Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

On behalf of all contemporary Romanian writers, the chairman of the writers union stressed that on the eve of 23 August, the great national holiday, all writers are expressing gratitude to the glorious communist party and its secretary general, whom they are wishing long life and much work energy, from the bottom of their hearts for the well-being and happiness of our wonderful peoples and for the glory of our socialis nation. He reiterated the determination of the writers to match up to the important social task incumbent upon them and to be in the first ranks of socialist builders in our fatherland.

Thanking the writers, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu praised the role of literature and writers in developing Romanian culture and in the socialist construction in our fatherland. The party secretary general expressed the conviction that the writers will continue to rank among the first in the intensive activity of socialist construction and the flourishing of the literary arts, in shaping a new awareness and that their participation in the socialist development of the fatherland will be ever more active.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu then had cordial talks with the members of the Writers Union delegation.

GRADUATION CEREMONIES AT MILITARY SCHOOLS REPORTED

Interior Ministry Military School

AU231209Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Summary] A festive meeting took place at the military school for active officers of the Ministry of Interior on 21 August at which 1978 graduates were granted the rank of lieutenant. The ceremony was attended by members of the Ministry of Interior leadership, party aktivists, members of the Union of Communist Youth, and numerous guests.

Comrade Tudor Postelnicu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Interior and chief at the state security department, extended congratulations and wishes for health and success to the graduates on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, supreme commander of our armed forces.

A telegram was sent to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the end of the ceremony, pledging to be good and fearless, vigilant and militant fighters and to be merciless toward anyone who would try to harm the sacred interests of the Romanian fatherland and people.

Defense Ministry Military School

AU2312102Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Summary] Festivities took place on 21 August in the schools for active officers, military technicians and noncommissioned officers of the Ministry of National Defense, on the occasion of the graduation of armed forces cadres. The ceremony was attended by members of the leading council of the Ministry of National Defense, local party-state officials, veterans of the antifascist war, members of patriotic guards and paramilitary youth units, and Pioneers.

Telegrams pledging to carry out devoted activity, with communist responsibility, to improve the educational process in order to shape soldiers with a high political and revolutionary awareness and ready at any time to defend the revolutionary achievements, freedom, independence, sovereignty and the fatherland's territorial integrity were sent to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

AGERPRES REPORTS ON GENEVA RACISM CONFERENCE

Delegate on UN Role

AU2213082Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES, 22/8/1978--The logic of social development pregnantly demands the observance of human rights, freeing the man of any form of exploitation and aggression, the observance of the right of the nations and of their will to live in freedom and independence and to assert themselves unhampered in international life. The appreciation belongs to Romanian representative Ioan Voicu, at the world conference of fight against racialism and racial discrimination, in his position as chairman of the UN Social Development Commission.

Referring to the documents underlying the activity of the commission, the speaker stressed that they provide, as a primordial task of all states and all international organizations, the banning from the life of society of all [word indistinct] and obstacles raised in the path of social development--inequality first of all, injustice, war, colonialism and racialism.

The Romanian representative also pointed out that in 1979, the Commission of Social Development will examine again the theme of "Youth in the Contemporary World" based on a report referring to the application of the UN declaration of 1965 regarding the education of young people in the spirit of the ideals of peace, mutual regard and understanding among peoples; a document which as is known is grounded on a Romanian initiative. The speaker also specified that at its next session, the commission will thoroughly discuss also the question of protecting the migrating workers' rights. In 1977, the UN General Assembly adopted an important resolution on this question, co-sponsored also by Romania.

In conclusion, the Romanian representative stressed that under the current conditions, the UN bodies secure the best organizational framework for the active participation of all states in the settlement of the complex issues facing contemporary world, for the pregnant affirmation of the fundamental principles of international law, of the policy of equality among all states.

On Final Document

AU221309Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU

["Condemning Racism and Racial Discrimination"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/8/1978--Addressing the first preparatory commission of the final document of world anti-racism and racial discrimination conference of Geneva, Romania's representative stressed that the document must reaffirm the fact that colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, just as any form of dictate and domination, flagrantly contradict the new course of the international relations, the effort of the world community aiming at the establishment of a new international economic and political order. Likewise the speaker highlighted the need for the declaration practiced by the minority regimes of southern Africa, reaffirm the multilateral support of the international community for the fight of the national liberation movements, armed fight included, to the end of attaining the imprescriptible right to self-determination. The aggravating situation in Africa in general, the Romanian delegate said, brings back to topicality the imperious need for firm and efficacious measures for eradicating the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, reducing tension, renouncing force and politically settling all the conflicts existing on the African Continent by the Africans themselves.

GATT TRADE PROTOCOL DOCUMENT RATIFIED

AU222110Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES, 22/8/1978--The Romanian permanent mission in Geneva handed into the GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] Secretariat the instrument of ratification by Romania of the adhering document to the protocol for commercial negotiations among the developing countries. Romania thus becomes the 19th developing country participating in this protocol.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR 18 AUG

AU181825Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 18 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Hasan 'Abd an-Nayil, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Bucharest, at the latter's request. On this occasion the sides had a talk which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

SHAH OF IRAN RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU232113Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 23 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Iran's Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr today received the credentials of Nicolae Stefan, Romania's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Iran. On this occasion the Romanian ambassador extended to Shahanshah Aryamehr and Empress Farah warm, friendly greetings and wishes for personal happiness on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes for prosperity, peace and progress to the friendly Iranian people. Thanking the envoy, the Iranian shahanshah asked him to convey wishes for health and happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu on his behalf and on behalf of Empress Farah, as well as wishes for prosperity to the Romanian people.

TITO SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO AFGHANISTAN

AU2313l2Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

"On the occasion of the national day of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, it is with great satisfaction that I send you, on behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, sincere greetings and best wishes for the constant progress of the friendly people of Afghanistan and for your personal happiness.

"I want to stress my conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Afghanistan, which are based on the principles of nonalinement, will continue to develop successfully in the common interest, and that our two countries will continue to make their full contribution to the affirmation of the policy of nonalinement, international understanding and peace in the world."

DJURANOVIC SENDS GREETINGS TO ROMANIA'S MANESCU

LD231254Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent Manea Manescu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the following telegram:

"On the occasion of the national festival of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I am conveying to you, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and in my own name, most cordial felicitations and best wishes for further successes in the construction of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

"I am convinced that as a result of our mutual efforts so far, we have created a very meaningful basis and favorable conditions for the further intensive and all-round development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two neighboring and socialist countries."

DOLANC, LCY DELEGATION HOLD TALKS WITH PRC DELEGATION

LD221705Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 22 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Yugoslav-Chinese talks on the development of cooperation between the LCY and the CCP were held this afternoon at the LCY Central Committee. Participating in the talks were: Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Aleksandar Grlickov and Milos Minic, members of the LCY Presidium; Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Mirko Ostojic, SFRY ambassador in the PRC; and others.

On the Chinese side, those taking part were: Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee; Chao Tzu-yang, CCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member; Chiao Shih, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chou Chiu-yeh, PRC ambassador in the SFRY; Ho Peng-chi, director in the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Ku Li-hung, deputy director in the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; and others.

In a friendly atmosphere, they discussed the results of cooperation between the two parties so far, and the possibilities for its further advancement. On both sides, it was estimated that there exist favorable conditions for the expansion and deepening of cooperation and an exchange of experiences between the LCY and the CCP, on the bases of independence, equality and mutual respecting of differences which stem from the paths of building socialism in the two countries and their international position.

As has been reported, during the talks it was established that the aims and tasks in connection with the normalization of interparty relations have been carried out, and that these relations have now entered a new stage of development and are developing successfully. Differences in the paths of struggle for socialist construction and in the international position, it was stressed, do not constitute a barrier to the development of good relations.

As has been reported, the Yugoslav side informed the guests on the results of the 11th LCY Congress, the tasks which now lie ahead, and on the LCY's international activity and cooperation with communist and other progressive parties and movements in the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PRC PREMIER HUA KUO-FENG

BORBA Comments on Visit

AU231907Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "A Friendly Visit"]

[Text] The official and friendly visit of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP and premier of the PRC, to our country will give fresh impetus to the cooperation between the two countries. This visit constitutes a new occasion for the further affirmation of the international position of our two countries.

A year ago, at this time, President Tito made his historic visit to China, where he met a warm welcome and where his talks with Hua Kuo-feng and the highest Chinese leaders gave Yugoslav-Chinese relations a new imprint and a broader content.

There are few countries in the history of international relations who in less than a year have done so much for the advancement of bilateral relations as Yugoslavia and China. The process of intensively getting acquainted has produced a number of significant results in all fields of social and state life. A very solid basis has been created for fruitful cooperation with a new quality.

In this context, we attach special significance to the efforts and achievements of the Chinese leaders to bring closer to their public our Yugoslav self-managing reality, as well as our nonalined position, or rather a positive appraisal of the theory, practice and the overall historical path of the Yugoslav communists, and especially the exceptional revolutionary statesman's role of President Tito. The establishment of party relations was an inevitable step in this process, and the CCP Central Committee message to the 11th LCY Congress certainly constitutes one of the important links of recognition and international affirmation of the overall activities and achievements of the Yugoslav communists. This was also a significant contribution to the strengthening of general democratic and independent positions and other claims of progressive mankind.

In other words, it has been shown that Tito's visit to China was historic not only in that he visited that great country for the first time, opening a new stage in Sino-Yugoslav relations, but also in that, proceeding from new objective conditions, he made the right step of global significance at the right time, helping the opening of China toward the world as an independent, peace-loving and constructive factor. This is indicated, among other things, by the great step of Hua Kuo-feng, this August, to visit this area which is of both European and world significance because of what Yugoslavia stands for.

There is no doubt that every objective perception of world trends favors a further Yugoslav-Chinese dialog, or an exchange of views on questions of broadest significance, especially in light of the crisis of detente, delays in the realization of a new international economic order, and some new conflicts or political tendencies in international life. At this moment, China is certainly occupied chiefly with the settling of its relations with its nieghbors, and our country is occupied chiefly with the strengthening or defending of the nonalined movement from pressures and outside wreckers. Yugoslavia, of course, supports all the actions and moves which lead to a calming down of the situation in Asia, where the majority of the countries lean to nonalinement. China displays a special interest in nonalinement in which it sees a great political force, essential in the struggle against various negative phenomena in international life.

There exist, of course, many other points of contact in the positions of the two countries, just as there exist different approaches to some international problems, which the two countries accept as normal and as an expression of special circumstances and positions. The essence lies in the readiness of the two countries to respect their respective positions and to build their relations on new, expanded foundations in conformity with positive trends and perceptions of international life. Their agreement to the effect that the building of mutual relations is not done at the expense of third countries, whether they be big or small, is of special importance. This is a tested principle in Yugoslav policy, and it has yielded precious results and excludes outside interference or influences.

Hua Kuo-feng's visit therefore has great bilateral and international importance, and corresponds to the vital interests of the two countries. We are convinced that this visit will further affirm our international position and our nonalined policy. Yugoslavia is guided by this essential approach in all circumstances and in relations with all countries. The friendship we feel for socialist China, its exceptionally industrious and capable people, and its great leader Hua Kuo-feng is inspired by our most noble strivings as well as vital interests, and this is the most certain guarantee of our further fruitful cooperation and understanding.

Vuckovic Comments on Talks

AU232129Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 Aug 78 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] The Yugoslav-Chinese political talks at the highest level continue. It may be said that the exchange of views continues in an atmosphere of trust and frankness, and that the two countries have by now confirmed their agreement that a positive development of relations in all fields should be continued. Cedomir Vuckovic says:

The Belgrade talks make it obvious that President Tito's visit to China last year opened a new chapter in the relations between China and Yugoslavia. Meanwhile, cooperation has developed very rapidly, and it lies at the basis of the conclusions of Tito and Hua Kuo-feng in Belgrade that new prospects are now opening in relations between the two countries. This has been reached by their patiently getting acquainted with the peculiarities of social development in each country.

The authentic socialist revolutions in China and in Yugoslavia, and their original roads of solving complex tasks in socialist building under specific conditions, objectively speaking, constitute a lasting link between the peoples of the two countries, and are another reason for their mutual understanding. It has been understood in China, and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng recently repeated this, that the starting point of all the results in the socialist building of Yugoslavia is the development of its self-managing system. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng stressed that on the basis of Marxist scientific theory and in accordance with the specific conditions in its own country, the LCY has built and develops a socialist self-managing system. In the past 30 years, Yugoslavia--in which tremendous changes have occurred--has been transformed from a backward country into a modern industrial-agricultural country.

Yugoslavia highly values the historic nature of the Chinese revolution, one of the most difficult and longest socialist revolutions in the world which, as Comrade Tito put it, objectively speaking constitutes a precious part and factor of the changed picture of the world and its deep social transformations. China continues on the way to the goal accepted by the Chinese people, and this goal can be reached--as Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the most distinguished personality of the most populous country of the world, put it--through four modernizations: In agriculture, in industry, in science and technology and in the army.

The specific traits of building new social relations in Yugoslavia and in China, and the differences arising therefrom, refer to the roads leading to socialism. These differences are not and need not be an obstacle to the development of cooperation between countries, or to the search for new forms of progress to socialism. On the contrary, these different roads to the one goal--the building of socialist relations, which means humane relations in society--enrich the socialist practice and experience, to which every country, every party and every movement makes a precious contribution.

China and Yugoslavia believe that the progress of socialism in the world can be assured only if everyone consistently respects and adheres in practice to the principles of independence, autonomy, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference, respect for the roads of development of each country and party according to their views, voluntariness in international cooperation, and solidarity and respect for the differences existing between countries and parties.

In other words, this implies the responsibility of every party to its own workers class, and this is the only possible and correct road.

These principles were confirmed in recent days in the talks and the toasts of Tito and Hua Kuo-feng. The reestablishment of relations between the LCY and the CCP has also been a result of the mutual agreement of the two parties to base their cooperation on autonomy and independence. The same applies to cooperation in the economic, cultural and other fields. This has also been confirmed by the impressive words of our guest, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng: "We are completely independent and equal in our mutual relations. Neither of our two countries wishes to behave badly toward the other, neither does it wish to interfere in the affairs of the other or to control the other. You are in the Balkans and we are in Asia."

There is no doubt that all this confirms that the development of relations between China and Yugoslavia, two countries which, each in its own way, have a distinguished place in international affairs, exceeds its bilateral significance. The example of China and Yugoslavia, which build socialism in their own ways under specific conditions, is of great importance in international relations in general and in the international workers movement.

Aspects of Visit Highlighted

LD231216Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0936 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 23, (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav press, radio and television today continue to focus on the official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia of Communist Party of China Central Committee Chairman and Chinese State Council Premier Hua Kuo-Feng.

Reports on the Tito-Hua talks place emphasis on the readiness of the two sides to expand their cooperation and positive assessments of Yugoslav-Chinese relations.

The Yugoslav information media report openness, trust and mutual respect as having characterized the two-hour talks between President Tito and Chairman Hua and their aides.

Reports also highlight President Tito's assessment of the unity of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), a unity forcefully manifested and reaffirmed at the recent 11th LCY Congress.

Chairman Hua's assessment of the non-aligned movement's prominence in world affairs and his statement that China highly values President Tito's endeavours to preserve and further strengthen the non-aligned movement are also highlighted in the reports on the visit.

Also noted is Chairman Hua Kuo-Feng's assessment of the prominent world role of the non-aligned movement as well as his statement that China highly appreciates the efforts of Yugoslav President Tito for the preservation and further strengthening of non-alignment.

Stress is laid on the assessment by both sides that there are favourable conditions for expanding and deepening cooperation and exchanges of experience between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Communist Party of China on the basis of independence, equality and mutual respect for the differences deriving from the differing roads in socialist construction of the two countries and their international positions. Relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Chinese Communist Party, it is noted, are developing satisfactorily.

Also underlined is the assertion on both sides that the different roads of struggle in socialist construction and different international positions are no obstacle to the further development of good relations.

The reports also note the enthusiastic welcome by the citizens of Belgrade to Chairman Hua as he passed with President Tito through the streets of Belgrade yesterday.

Hua Visits Agricultural Combine

LD231300Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1103 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Hua Kuo-Feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, visited the Beograd Agricultural Combine [PKB] this morning. Just after 0900, Chairman Hua and other members of the Chinese delegation, who were accompanied by Vidoje Zarkovic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Tihomir Vlaskalic and other sociopolitical workers of the federation, the republic and of Belgrade, arrived at the Lepusnica farm in whose cowsheds 18 million liters of milk are produced every year. Here he was welcomed by Petar Secevic, general manager of the PKB, and his associates.

The Chinese chairman then went to the Glogonjski Rit settlement nearby. Having seen the culture hall and the kindergarten, Chairman Hua, who all along was cordially greeted by the inhabitants of the settlement and by the PKB employees, at his own request visited the apartment of highly skilled tractor driver Mirko Nikolic.

Chairman Hua said that all the results attained by the PKB are the results of the great efforts made by the working people of the combine. They had been attained, he said, thanks to the correct policy pursued by President Tito, the LCY and the government of Yugoslavia, by Serbia and by the city of Belgrade. Expressing gratitude on behalf of the entire delegation for the welcome which he received in the PKB, Chairman Hua stressed that further development of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and China opens up broad prospects of cooperation in the field of agriculture and in other areas of the economic and cultural life of the two countries.

Having received presents, Chairman Hua made the following entry into the visitors book: "Dear comrades in the PKB combine, the successes of your combine are great. We wish that, as a result of new great successes, you may make your contribution to the prosperity and progress of Yugoslavia. Long live Chinese-Yugoslav friendship!" Cordially greeted by the PKB employees and by the inhabitants of suburban settlements, Chairman Hua left for the Zmaj factory in Zemun.

Hua Visits Zemun Factory

LD2315147 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At about 1130 today, Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, visited the Zmaj agricultural machines factory in Zemun. Chairman Hua and his associates were welcomed and greeted by Jovan Kljajic, general manager of Zmaj; by Djordje Tisma, secretary of the basic organization of the League of Communists of this collective; by Sava Gajic, president of the workers council and by Milorad Drinjakovic, president of the trade union organization. Chairman Hua then greeted Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade Municipal Assembly; Spiro Galovic, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia; Vladimir Babsek, president of the city conference of the Socialist Alliance; Milojko Veljovic, president of the Republican chamber of Economy of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Ilija Kragovic, president of the Zemun Municipal Assembly; Bozo Curkovic, secretary of the Zemun Municipal Committee; and others.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng went through the shops for the manufacture of combine wheels and parts and for combine assembly. Manager Jovan Kljajic then showed Chairman Hua the factory's final products, the overall annual production market value of which exceeds 1.6 billion dinars and which are exported to China, Iraq, Libya, Ghana, Angola, Turkey, Panama, Colombia, Algeria, Iran and many other countries.

The Zmaj Organization of Associated Labor territorial defense unit, equipped and supplied with our domestic production weapons, stood in position on the factory premises. Reserve Captain Dragomir Maric reported to Chairman Hua.

On completion of the tour around factory installations, a small function was given in the staff canteen in honor of Chairman Hua and members of the Chinese delegation.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng thanked Zmaj workers for the warm welcome and stressed the contribution made by President Tito and the LCY in realization of Yugoslavia's great production successes.

Chairman Hua stressed that Yugoslav exports to China were a great contribution toward the promotion of friendly relations between the two countries; he added that broad possibilities existed to expand overall cooperation between the SFRY and the PRC.

During his visit to Zmaj, Chairman Hua was accompanied by Chi Teng-kuei, Chao Tzu-yang, Huang Hua and other members of the Chinese delegation. The Yugoslavs who accompanied him included Vidoje Zarkovic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, Ivan Stambolic, Dusan Gligorijevic, Mirko Ostojic, Col Gen Branislav Joksimovic, Mile Trajkovic and others. This big work collective gave the Chinese delegation, led by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, a warm sendoff.

Hua Receives Heads of Missions

LD231650Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1634 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, received the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Yugoslavia this afternoon.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's colleagues were also present at the reception in the palace at Dedinje, the residence of the Chinese premier.

Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, had a short talk with the foreign diplomats. Chairman Hua talked in particular with Chong Kwang-sun, the DPRK ambassador in Yugoslavia, who conveyed to him--as the DPRK Embassy states--a cordial verbal message from President Kim Il-song. Responding likewise, Chairman Hua informed the ambassador that a high-ranking Chinese party-government delegation will visit the DPRK on the occasion of the forthcomimg jubilee festivities of that country's national holiday.

Talks With Serbian Officials

LD232100Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2045 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, and members of the Chinese delegation visited the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia this evening. On this occasion Chairman Hua held talks with a group of the highest-ranking republican officials.

Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, informed the guests from friendly China about the socioeconomic development of the republic. Vidic also spoke of the present contribution being made by the Socialist Republic of Serbia to further development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations, and the opportunities for so doing. There was special discussion of the opportunities exsiting in the Socialist Republic of Serbia for further development of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries. Also taking part in the talks were Tihomir Vlaskalic, Dusan Ckrebic, Kolj Siroka, Ivan Stambolic, Branko Pesic, Radovan Pantovic, Ilijas Kurtesi, Vidoje Zarkovic, Mirko Ostojic and others.

During the talks, Chairman Hua showed great knowledge of the Yugoslav self-managing socialist system and manifested particular interest in the results and experiences of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in development of agriculture, industry and exploitation and processing of nonferrous metals.

Chairman Hua said that the Chinese people had been inspired in their liberation struggle by the struggle of the Yugoslav people, and in this sense he added that we must, today too, learn from one another.

Vidic Toasts Hua

LD2400O1Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2032 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

["Toast by Comrade Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, at dinner in honor of Comrade Hua Kuo-Feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-Feng, dear guests from friendly China, comrades: Allow me, Comrade Chairman, on behalf of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, to welcome your stay in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and to wish you, as the most distinguished personality of the friendly people of China, together with your associates, a most pleasant time here.

The citizens of our republic, as well as all citizens of Yugoslavia, nourish the unforgettable memory of all those wonderful impressions of the cordial hospitality and friendly attention which surrounded President Tito during his visit last year to the PRC. A year has now passed, and one of very intensive meetings and mutual study of various practical possibilities for cooperation and corresponding rapprochment. As regards our republic, this was reflected in a number of useful visits by political and economic figures to your country.

We are glad that during this short time we have been able to receive a number of your personalities and delegations and to consider the possibilities with them in concrete terms, as well as to conclude arrangements which lead to further promotion of this cooperation. Our republic, with its considerably developed industry and increasingly modern technology and with agriculture, which is successfully supported by modern means of processing and by scientific achievements, already occupies an important place in overall Yugoslav-Chinese trade. We wish to continue our contribution, in concrete terms, to the promotion of this cooperation, especially in the economic and scientific-technical fields, as well as in the exchange of rich experiences which we, together, have had in the building of socialism in our countries.

Esteemed Comrade Chairman, our wartime revolutionary generations, which, under the leadership of Comrade Tito and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, organized and led the national liberation struggle and carried out the socialist revolution in our country, as well as the young generations which today most actively participate in building new socialist relations, have seen and see in the great liberating and socialist revolution of the people of China an event of immense historic importance for contemporary development. We especially rejoice in the successes which you are achieving in building your great country and in solving the problems with which such a great community as China is naturally faced.

The field of mutual information is also increasingly developing and we are more and increasingly better informed about each other. We wish for our republic, too, to continue its part in contributing to the most objectively possible mutual information and to participate even more actively in the cultural cooperation, which we can further strengthen and enrich with further noble contents.

We in the SFRY fully follow the policy which is led and symbolized by our President Tito in the struggle for a world of peace and constuctive international cooperation, on the basis of equality and the other basic principles which inspire us and which we pursue as a sovereign socialist and nonalined country and which are widely known in the world. We are convinced that the talks which you are having with President Tito will be of the greatest importance for further all-round development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations on the principles of full mutual respect and equality.

We hope that the talks which we had tonight leave you with the firm impression that the working people of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a whole are devoting all their strength to the development of their material and cultural potentia. and are contributing as much as possible to the promotion of social relations, on the basis of socialist self-management, and to the general progress of the brotherly community of equal peoples and nationalities of the SFRY. In thanks to you, Comrade Chairman, for being today, within the framework of your visit to Yugoslavia, the guest of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, I raise this glass to your health, to the health of your associates who are present here, to further all-round progress of the PRC, to further successful cooperation between our countries and to the fruitful development of relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of China.

Hua's Response

LD232325Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2040 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

["Toast by Chairman Hua Kuo-Feng at Dinner Held by President of Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Esteemed friends, esteemed Comrade President Dobrivoje Vidic, esteemed Comrade Vidoje Zarkovic: I express my deepest thanks to Comrade Vidic for his cordial and friendly words addressed to our party, our country and our people, and I also thank the residents of Belgrade--the capital of Yugoslavia and of Serbia--for their warm welcome.

Today is the 3rd day of our stay in the friendly SFRY. I may joyfully say that the talks which we have held with Comrade Tito and with other leading Yugoslav comrades have been fruitful and satisfactory. We are sure that our present visit and talks will be a great stimulus to further progress in the friendly cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

The Chinese people hold high estemm for the antifascist struggle which the Yugoslav peoples waged under the leadership of Comrade Tito. We know that the people of Serbia, together with the other peoples of Yugoslavia, played a significant role in that struggle. The well-known "Uzice Republic"--the first popular power in Yugoslavia--was in fact formed in your republic. Although it existed for only 67 days, it gave clear direction to the liberation struggle waged by the Yugoslav people. In the last few years, together with the development of friendly relations between China and Yugoslavia, an increasing number of our people has come to visit your country. The Socialist Republic of Serbia is most often the first place in your country with which our people come into contact. Your successes in socialist construction and amiable hospitality have left a deep impression upon them. There is a Chinese proberb which says: It is better to see once than to hear a hundred times. In the course of this visit, we have seen with our own eyes what great efforts you have made and what remarkable successes you have achieved in development of modern agriculture and modern industry, which gives us sincere satisfaction. You have also made a significant contribution to the development of friendly relations between China and Yugoslavia. We hope that the friendly cooperation between our country and the Socialist Republic of Serbia will develop still more successfully.

Now I propose that we raise our glasses to the ceaseless development of friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples, to the all-round development of the SFRY, to the good health of Comrade Tito, to the good health of Comrade Dobrivoje Vidic, to the good health of Comrade Vidoje Zarkovic, to the good health of all those Yugoslav comrades present here; here's to you!

Hua Leaves for Macedonia

LD240948Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0916 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--On the 4th day of his official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, left this morning by special aircraft for Skopje. Traveling with Chairman Hua to the capital of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia were Chi Teng-kuei, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the PRC State Council; Chao Tsu-yang, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee; Huang Hua, member of the CCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and other members of the Chinese delegation.

Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Mirko Ostojic, SFRY ambassador in the PRC; Col Gen Branislav Joksovic; and Ranko Vilus, chief of protocol of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, also left for Skopje.

Arrives in Skopje

LD240952Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0940 GMT 24 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Skopje--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, who is making an official and friendly visit to our country, arrived with his entourage by special aircraft in Skopje today at about 1020.

[Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1126 GMT on 24 Aug 78 adds: Hua Kuo-feng and the members of the Chinese delegation were cordially welcomed by the top party and state leaders of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia--Angel Cemerski, Blagoje Teleski, Blagoj Popov, Ljupco Arsov and others. During his two-day visit to Skopje, Hua Kuo-feng will visit the "11 Oktomvri" motorcoach plant, the Macedonian Academy of Arts and Sciences and the city trade centre. He will especially meet with the top leaders of the republic. Tonight Angel Cemerski, Central Committee president of the League of Communists of Macedonia is giving a dinner in honor of Chairman Hua.]

Further Reportage

For PRC reportage on the visit to Yugoslavia by Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, see the International Affairs European section of the 22 August and subsequent editions of the People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

MEETING WITH BULGARIAN CITIZENS TO BE HELD 27 AUG

LD231448Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Dimitrovgrad--Within the framework of border cooperation between the SFRY and the neighboring People's Republic of Bulgaria, the traditional border meeting of the inhabitants of the border localities of both countries will be held in Dimitrovgrad on Sunday 27 August. The border will be open from 1700 until 1900 and the Bulgarian citizens will be able to attend the meeting without passports; they will only have to have permits and identity cards.

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